



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE  
HEALTH

OF THE  
County Borough

AND THE  
Port of Southampton  
For the Year 1951

BY  
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M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*

TO THE  
*County Borough and Port of Southampton*

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
CIVIC CENTRE,  
SOUTHAMPTON.

May, 1952

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present my twenty-first Annual Report on the Health Services of Southampton for the year ended 31st December, 1951. This deals generally with preventive medicine and environmental hygiene. Special reference is made to the local health services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. On the instructions of the Finance Committee, to conform with the policy of the strictest economy, the size of this report has been considerably reduced. Many of the tables, graphs, etc., have therefore been omitted, but every effort has been made to include the information required by the various Government Departments, much of which is given in tabular form. In certain cases reference has only been made to changes and for continuity it will be necessary to refer to previous Annual Reports. The following are events which require special mention. The new health clinic at Bitterne Park was officially opened by the Worshipful Mayor of Southampton, Councillor Mrs. M. Cutler, O.B.E., J.P., on the 15th September, 1951, and as mentioned in my report for the year, 1950, this completes the scheme envisaged by the Council in their original plans for the health services of the town within its existing boundaries. This is the only addition to the list of clinics included in my 1950 report.

The liaison meetings between representatives of the Ministry of Health, Regional Hospital Board, County and County Borough Medical Officers of Health together with their respective Principal Administrative Assistants have continued during the year and have proved of great value in clarifying problems confronting local health authorities in the administration of the services for which they are responsible. A further committee was brought into being in 1951 to form a liaison between the Southampton Hospital Management Committee, the Local Health authority and the Executive Council of Southampton. This Committee thus assists co-operation between the respective authorities responsible for the administration of work under the National Health Service Act, 1946. I am confident that the opportunity given at these meetings for full and frank discussion is of the utmost importance in maintaining the smooth working of the health services as a whole.



Arrangements have also been made for the interchange of visits by house officers from the Children's Hospital to the local authority clinics and for a monthly attendance by the assistant medical officers of health at the out-patients and ward rounds of the Children's Hospital.

Special mention will be made in the ambulance section to the increased demand on the use of sitting case cars and ambulances and of the work of the After-Care Committee in connection with the provision of bedding, clothing, etc. The approval of the Ministry of Health has been obtained to enable assistant medical officers of health to undertake B.C.G. vaccination in the local health authority clinics. There were considerable developments in the arrangements for dealing with problem families. As I was appointed Co-ordinating Officer I have included on page 42 a special report on this subject.

Arrangements have continued for the attendance of an assistant medical officer of health at the Hollybrook Children's Homes.

During the year 231 medical examinations of employees or candidates for posts were carried out by medical officers of the department, including four special examinations.

Preliminary plans were also made for the expansion in the event of war of the peace-time ambulance service and suitable premises were earmarked for rescue and ambulance stations. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the local St. John Ambulance Association for first aid training of the Civil Defence Corps.

I would like to express my appreciation for the continued support of the Committee in my efforts to maintain and improve the high standard of the health service and to record my thanks to the staff of all sections of the department.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*H. C. Harrison*

*Medical Officer of Health.*

# HEALTH COMMITTEE AND PORT AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

## COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR MRS. M. CUTLER, O.B.E., J.P. Chairman (Health Committee) ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH. Chairman (Port and Public Health Committee) ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH ALDERMEN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P., R. E. EDMUNDS, W. LEWIS, E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY, COUNCILLORS MRS. G. E. A. BARKER, J. BOYLE, G. T. DICKS, MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

## NON-COUNCIL MEMBERS

DR. D. FISHER (Co-opted on Health Committee and Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee); DR. J. E. A. SIMPSON (Co-opted on Health Committee and Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee); MRS. L. MILLARD ARNOLD, B.SC., MRS. E. HARVEY, MR. W. HEAD, MRS. V. JACKSON, MRS. P. SMALL, MR. J. WILD, MISS E. WRIGHT, (all co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee); MRS. L. B. BARNARD, J.P.; MRS. M. A. CURLEY, MRS. V. M. HANCORN, MRS. A. REW, MRS. N. M. WATTS, (all co-opted on Mental Welfare Sub-Committee); MRS. J. M. BARLOW, MRS. K. V. BILES, MRS. E. A. ECKETT, MRS. P. GILLIES, MRS. M. S. PHILLIPS, (all co-opted on Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee).

## CHIEF AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health .. ..	H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant School Medical Officer .. .. .	C. R. M. GREENFIELD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B. KATHLEEN M. CAIRNS, M.B., B.S. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. MARTHE LEBERMANN, M.D. H. D. ROSSITOR, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. (commenced 19.3.51) R. L. VANCE, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. S. T. DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Chief Sanitary Inspector .. ..	E. B. ROSE, CERT.R.S.I., F.R.SAN.I., Certificate Meat and Foods
Superintendent Health Visitor ..	MISS E. C. MIDDLETON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., CERT.
Supervisor of Midwives .. ..	MISS E. K. STEEL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Ser- vice .. .. .	MISS M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Principal Administrative Assistant ..	W. M. WATTS

## VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the vital statistics of 1951 with the figures for 1950 shown in brackets.

## BIRTHS—

	Males		Females		Total	
Legitimate	1,445	(1,519)	1,414	(1,486)	2,859	(3,005)
Illegitimate	105	( 111)	89	( 107)	194	( 218)
TOTAL	1,550	(1,630)	1,503	(1,593)	3,053	(3,223)
Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	17.22	(17.83)
Number of Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	63	(80)

## DEATHS—

Number of Deaths	..	..	..	..	2,130	(2,058)
Death Rate	..	..	..	..	12.01	(11.38)

## Maternal Mortality Rate—

Per thousand live births	..	..	..	..	.98	(1.55)
Per thousand total births	..	..	..	..	.96	(1.51)
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	..	..	..	..	3	(5)

## Infantile Mortality—

Deaths of infants under one year of age	..	..	..	..	76	(95)
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	..	..	..	..	24.89	(29.48)
Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 births	..	..	..	..	18.34	(22.65)
Neonatal Deaths	..	..	..	..	56	(73)

## Marriages—

Number of marriages	..	..	..	..	1,649	(1,625)
Marriage Rate	..	..	..	..	18.60	(17.98)

Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	64	(64)
Rate per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..	36.1	(35.4)

Number of Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	8	(15)
Rate per 100,000 population	..	..	..	..	4.5	(8.3)

## POPULATION—

Registrar-General's estimated population at the middle of 1951	..	..	..	..	177,300	
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**Population.** The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Southampton for the year 1951 was 177,300, a decrease of 3,500 over the previous year. This decrease is mainly accounted for by the transfer of Southampton residents to housing estates outside the County Borough area. When the Borough boundary is extended the Registrar General's estimate should give a more accurate picture.

**Births.** The birth rate of 17.22 is again a decrease on the previous year. This rate is the lowest since 1941 and compares with the average for the pre-war years 1925-1939.

Stillbirths numbered 63 as compared with 80 and 103 for the two preceding years. The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births was 6.34% in 1950 the proportion was 6.76%.

**Deaths.** Comparison of the deaths in age groups shows the continued trend towards longevity of life. With the exception of age groups 5—14, and over 65 years, the number of deaths in all age groups was lower in 1951 than in 1950.

Deaths from influenza were 46, more than four times as many as in 1950. Bronchitis caused 137 deaths, as compared with 76 in 1950.

**Infant Mortality.** The number of infants dying under the age of one year was 73 (legitimate) and 3 (illegitimate) total 76. This gives an infant mortality rate of 24.89 which shows a decrease on last year's rate which was 29.48. This is the lowest recorded for Southampton.

**INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.** The following beds are provided in hospitals administered by the Regional Hospital Board:—

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital	8 beds for suspicious and confirmed cases
Southampton Chest Hospital	72 beds for infectious cases 164 beds for tuberculosis cases
Royal South Hants Hospital	20 beds for tuberculosis cases

In addition, the following beds are provided for other illnesses and diseases:—

Southampton General Hospital	.. ..	456 beds
Royal South Hants Hospital	.. ..	280 beds
Southampton Children's Hospital	.. ..	63 beds
Southampton Eye Hospital	.. ..	32 beds

The table on page 10 shows details of infectious notifications and the numbers of cases removed to hospital.

**General.** The incidence of measles was high during the year, but there were no deaths among the 4,105 cases.

Scarlet fever was less prevalent, and there were fewer cases of whooping cough. There was no case of diphtheria.

More cases of dysentery were notified. Sonne dysentery spread rapidly in the municipal residential nursery in January, and affected practically all the babies and children under 5 years of age. The illness was very mild indeed. The incidence of dysentery generally was higher in the winter months than in the summer. The two cases of malaria notified were infected abroad.

**Poliomyelitis.** Two cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year as compared with twenty-nine during the previous year. Both the cases were adult females residing at the same address, one of whom had visited Switzerland and had returned to this country one month before contracting the disease. The first case was notified on the 29th August and the second on the 3rd September.

**Enteric Fever.** (1) An outbreak of Sonne dysentery in a residential nursery in January resulted in the early ascertainment of cases of typhoid fever. The first three children who had symptoms of dysentery were immediately isolated and specimens of faeces sent to the Public Health Laboratory. All three were reported positive for Sonne dysentery, and one yielded a heavy growth of *Salmonella typhi*. This child, aged 1 year and four months, had been admitted only a week earlier when his mother went into hospital for treatment.



of a complication of pregnancy. Two other children of the same family had been admitted to a cottage in the Children's Homes. All were examined, and the mother was found to be suffering from typhoid fever. A second child was also excreting *Salmonella typhi*, but she and the first child showed little other evidence of infection.

The infection spread to the two infants who were isolated in the nursery with the first case ascertained. All those infected with *Salmonella typhi* were admitted to hospital and only the mother showed clinical evidence of infection.

Investigation at the home of the family showed that the father was not infected, but that a lodger who left when the mother went into hospital had suffered from enteritis about three weeks earlier. This man was traced in London two months later but his Widal was then negative.

(2) A boy aged 12 years was admitted to hospital acutely ill, thought to be suffering from appendicitis. He proved to be a typical case of typhoid fever but with very acute onset. Two weeks previously he had drunk water from a contaminated stream where two other boys were thought to have contracted dysentery. Specially treated swabs were placed in this stream by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, but *Salmonella typhi* was not isolated.

Specimens from the boy's mother showed that she was heavily excreting *Salmonella typhi*, although not in any way ill. She gave no history of previous infection, and it seemed likely that her son had infected her. She did, however, continue to excrete the organism heavily throughout the rest of the year.

(3) The only case of paratyphoid fever notified during the year was infected in Paris.

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES

Disease	Number of Cases Notified at Ages—Years								Total Cases	Total Cases Admitted to Isolation Hosp.
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upward	Age un- known		
Scarlet Fever ..	—	51	79	3	2	—	—	—	135	47
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Typhoid Fever ..	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	17	29	1	—	—	47	—
Erysipelas ..	1	—	—	—	4	7	8	—	20	3
Meningococcal Infection	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Dysentery ..	5	50	55	4	17	6	1	—	138	39
Malaria ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Pneumonia ..	9	25	16	5	21	24	28	—	128	27
Measles ..	121	2,207	1,729	20	25	2	—	1	4,105	71
Whooping Cough	87	343	159	3	3	—	—	—	595	35
Food Poisoning ..	3	10	3	5	3	2	—	—	26	8
TOTALS ..	241	2,691	2,045	58	108	42	37	1	5,223	240

### Food Poisoning.

1. Food poisoning notifications (corrected) returned to Registrar General:—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
5	1	8	12	26

2. Outbreaks due to identified agents:—

Total outbreaks:—2

Total cases:—10

Outbreaks due to:—

(a) Chemical Poisons .. .. .	—
(b) Salmonella Organisms .. .. .	—
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin) .. .. .	—
(d) Cl. Botulinum .. .. .	—
(e) Other bacteria .. .. .	—

3. Outbreaks of undiscovered cause:—

Total outbreaks:—Nil

Total cases:—Nil

4. Single cases:—

Agent identified:—9      Unknown cause:—7      Total 16

No large outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year. Seven cases were reported in a small outbreak in the nursery and cottage at Hollybrook Homes. *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from the faeces of the children affected and also from minced meat which was suspected as the cause of the outbreak. The cases were moderately severe but all had recovered within 48 hours.

The only other outbreak in which more than one person was affected occurred in a residential hostel for nurses. One student nurse was admitted to hospital, thought to be suffering from appendicitis and was operated upon, but was found to be suffering from enteritis due to *Salmonella typhimurium*. The source of her infection was not ascertained, but was almost certainly not in the hostel. Two other nurses became infected, probably directly from the original case. There were no other cases.

The remaining cases were all single cases, and in 8 the agent identified was *Salmonella typhimurium*; in another case the agent was *Salmonella panama*.

**Tuberculosis.** (a) Cases remaining on the register at the end of 1951 were classified as follows:—

Respiratory tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2196
Non-respiratory tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	185

Primary cases notified during the past three years were:—

Respiratory tuberculosis	..	1949	1950	1951
Males	.. ..	83	85	97
Females	.. ..	47	60	60
Children	.. ..	26	39	35
		<hr/> 156	<hr/> 184	<hr/> 192



Non-respiratory tuberculosis				1949	1950	1951
Males	..	..	..	5	2	1
Females	..	..	..	6	1	2
Children	..	..	..	14	8	7
				<hr/> 25	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 10

During 1951 there were 42 respiratory and 8 non-respiratory transfers from other areas.

(b) The following table gives details of mortality in the past three years:—

				1949	1950	1951
Respiratory	..	..	..	78	64	64
Non-respiratory	..	..	..	8	15	8
Deaths from Tuberculous meningitis 1951 (included above)						
<i>Males</i> 1		<i>Females</i> 1				<i>Children</i> 5
Death rate per 100,000 population				1949	1950	1951
Respiratory	..	..	..	43.11	35.4	36.1
Non-respiratory		..	..	4.42	8.3	4.5

Dr. W. D. Beck, the Chest Physician, makes the following comment:—

“Mortality from respiratory tuberculosis appeared to be a fraction higher than 1950, which was the lowest on record. There was a marked fall in the death rate of non-respiratory disease, and the combined death rate was the lowest ever. From the statistics of 1950, Southampton occupied third place in the mortality rate table of the large towns of England and Wales.

“There were 18 more cases on the clinic register than in 1950. It is not generally realised that the tendency is always for the clinic register to increase in size. A notified patient who is first seen in an active state must wait two years before his disease can be considered arrested after having reached the quiescent stage. His disease must remain arrested for another three years before he can be discharged as cured. With the falling mortality and the signs that tuberculosis is being conquered, there will be eventually a reversal in this trend, but not for some time. Other influences tending to increase the size of the register are the prolongation of life in active cases, and mass radiography which discovers unsuspected disease in apparently

healthy individuals. There is also to-day more patients of the upper social classes attending the clinic than formerly. Paradoxically a large clinic register is a healthy sign for it means that sufferers from tuberculosis are supervised from many angles by experienced persons. It would appear fairly obvious therefore that factors tending to increase the size of the register outweigh those decreasing it, and furthermore had it not been for the transfer of many patients to the new estates outside the County Borough, the size of the register would have been larger.

“ The number of notifications remained fairly constant. Here again the significance of this must be understood. The essential object of notifying a disease is to limit its spread. Although only a small percentage of sufferers from tuberculosis are infectious, many more are potentially so, and it is quite wrong to withhold notification until the tubercle bacillus has been found. By notification a patient comes under supervision. In a few cases this is unnecessary and causes a certain amount of ill feeling, but on the whole the advantages of notification in the early stages outweigh the disadvantages.

“ All notified patients are visited by health visitors. Their duty is to advise patients on minimising the spread of infection, report on the living conditions of the home, and ascertain the names of contacts.

“ Patients are visited from time to time, and by this means the department is kept in touch with them. It has not been the custom in Southampton as in some other areas to appoint special visitors for tuberculosis, the work being divided on a locality basis and carried out by the general health visitors.

During the year health visitors paid 1,708 visits.”

## LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

**Welfare Centres.** Each of the municipal welfare centres, with the exception of the one held at The Common Clinic, is staffed by an assistant medical officer of health, and a fully trained nurse, together with one or more clinic assistants. The welfare centre at The Common Clinic is staffed by a fully trained nurse and an assistant medical officer of health attends once a fortnight. Mothers may take their children of under school age to the welfare centres for medical examination, immunisation against diphtheria and periodic weighing, and are given advice on infant care. Facilities are available for the purchase of dried milk, cod-liver oil and malt, and other nutriment preparations.

The number of welfare centres was decreased during the year to seven. A centre was established at the new Bitterne Park Health Clinic on 17th September, and at the same time the centres held at the Congregational Church Hall, Cobden Avenue, and at St. Denys Church Hall, Dundee Road, were closed.

Attendances at welfare centres:—

	<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
King's Park Road ..	9,820	11,259	21,079
Sydney House .. ..	6,118	6,318	12,436
Oatlands House ..	4,926	5,183	10,109
Swaythling .. ..	4,215	4,540	8,755
Bitterne Park (to 14.9.51)	3,184	3,488	6,672
St. Denys (to 11.9.51)	1,449	1,641	3,090
Bitterne Park (from 17.9.51)	1,296	1,511	2,807
Sholing .. ..	2,282	2,391	4,673
The Common ..	1,008	1,141	2,149
	<hr/> 34,298	<hr/> 37,472	<hr/> 71,770



	<i>Number of Weighings</i>	<i>Consultations with doctor</i>
King's Park Road .. ..	11,215	3,663
Sydney House .. ..	6,004	2,289
Oatlands House .. ..	5,173	2,406
Swaythling .. ..	4,342	2,499
Bitterne Park (to 14.9.51) ..	3,419	2,033
St. Denys (to 11.9.51) ..	1,553	792
Bitterne Park (from 17.9.51)	1,513	684
Sholing .. ..	2,383	786
The Common .. ..	1,007	325
	<hr/> 36,609	<hr/> 15,477

**Distribution of Vitamin Foods.** Close co-operation exists with the Ministry of Food in connection with the distribution of vitamin foods, and during the year arrangements were made for cod-liver oil and orange juice to be issued at all the welfare centres.

**Day Nurseries.** The four day nurseries, having a total accommodation for 125 children, provide for the care of children under school age while their mothers are working. Each nursery is staffed by a sister-in-charge, who is a state registered nurse, or a state registered children's nurse, together with nursery assistants in the proportion of one assistant to approximately ten children. No difficulty has been experienced during the year in obtaining suitable persons for this type of work.

There was a waiting list for each of the nurseries except Tremona Road throughout the year, and it would appear from this that additional accommodation is required, particularly as the average daily number on the registers at Northlands, Freemantle Common and Swaythling nurseries exceeded the accommodation establishment. There still appears to be some reluctance on the part of the mothers to take advantage of the facilities available at the somewhat remote Tremona Road Nursery.

The following are details of the attendances at the day nurseries:—

	<i>Tremona Freemantle</i>			
	<i>Northlands</i>	<i>Road</i>	<i>Common</i>	<i>Swaythling</i>
Number of places	20	50	25	30
Average daily number on register ..	24.10	45.98	30.77	33.79
Average daily attendance .. ..	17.93	36.58	22.80	27.02
Total attendances for the year ..	4,573	9,327	5,814	6,890

The total attendances for all nurseries, 26,604, shows a decrease on the total for 1950, which was 27,418. This decrease is largely due to an epidemic of measles which occurred in the early part of the year.

The routine medical inspection of all children attending the nurseries is carried out every two months by an assistant medical officer of health, and those children requiring attention are referred to either the specialist clinics or their own doctors.

Much stress is laid on the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, and many parents consent to this being carried out soon after their child's admission.

In order to minimise the spread of infectious diseases, a careful watch is kept on all the children, and precautionary measures taken as soon as the first symptoms appear. When a case does occur, the admission of new entrants is suspended until the appropriate incubation period has elapsed. An outbreak of measles in February and March caused some reduction in attendances, particularly at Tremona Road Nursery.

The Health Committee decided to adopt a method of priority admission to the day nurseries of children of parents in accordance with the following categories:—(a) mothers who are separated, have been deserted or divorced, widows, and mothers with illegitimate children, (b) husband ill or disabled, (c) mother suffering from tuberculosis, or in hospital, or sick at home, (d) children deserted by their mother, (e) mother deceased, (f) the existence of housing difficulties where such difficulties are detrimental to the child.

**Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.** During the year the Council modified their scheme to include provision for the payment of an annual contribution to the Southampton Refuge Home Lodge and to contribute in individual cases to Mother and Baby Homes under the auspices of the Winchester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

**Dental treatment for Nursing Mothers and young Children.** The dental staff during 1951 again consisted of one dental officer and the consequent restrictions imposed on the service remained unaltered. All the available treatment was undertaken at the Cardigan Road Clinic, the remaining dental clinics, including X-ray facilities at Oatlands House remained closed throughout the year.

# NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers .. ..	31 (55)	28 (54)	28 (54)	28 (54)
Children under five .. ..	268 (236)	234 (223)	234 (223)	234 (223)

(Figures in brackets relate to the previous year)

# FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Extrac-tions	Anaesthetics		Fill-ings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treat-ment	Silver nitrate treat-ment	Dress-ings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Com-plete	Par-tial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	49	—	19	1	1	—	6	—	—	—
Children under five .. ..	218	—	102	32	—	—	144	—	—	—



## MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

- (a) **Midwives Acts, 1902-1951.** During the year 69 notifications of intention to practise in the County Borough of Southampton were received, and included in this number are practising midwives in the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit, Nursing Homes and domiciliary service. The supervision of municipal and private district midwives is carried out by the Supervisor of Midwives appointed by the Council. The number of routine inspections made during the year was 55.

To reduce the danger of infection, the wearing of caps, overalls, masks and gloves is advocated. In all cases where infection occurs, the midwife is replaced immediately by a home nurse, and the midwife and her appliances are disinfected. This is carried out at the Disinfecting Station, West Quay, under the supervision of a trained nurse, or at the home of the midwife during the week-end if the infection is not of a serious nature. Two midwives were disinfected at home during the year, following contact with suspected cases of puerperal pyrexia.

Notifications received by the local supervising authority, and visits made in connection with midwifery work during the year, were as follows:—

### Notifications:—

Intention to practise	..	..	..	..	69
Sending for medical aid	..	..	..	..	128
Deaths or stillbirths	..	..	..	..	34
Artificial feeding	..	..	..	..	283
Contact with infectious disease	..	..	..	..	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	36
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	11
Laying out dead bodies	..	..	..	..	5

### Visits:—

#### By inspector of midwives—

Routine inspection of midwives	..	55
Routine inspection of maternity homes	..	50

#### By inspector and health visitors—

special visits of enquiry	..	..	..	535
---------------------------	----	----	----	-----

The following are details of notification forms issued by midwives requesting attendance of medical aid:—

Ante-Natal—				<i>Mother</i>	<i>Child</i>
Referred to private practitioners	..			128	
Referred to ante-natal clinic	..			—	
Albuminaria	..	..	..	—	
Miscarriages	..	..	..	9	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..		2	
Unsatisfactory general condition	..			15	
Presentation	..	..	..	2	
Varicose veins	..	..	..	4	
Vaginal discharge	..	..	..	—	
Labour—					
Delivery	..	..	..	1	
Post-partum haemorrhage	..	..		3	
Ruptured Perineum	..	..	..	42	
Retained Placenta	..	..	..	4	
Breech and footling		..	..	2	
Prolonged labour	..	..	..	9	
Feebleness and prematurity	..	..			4
Stillbirth	..	..	..		3
Puerperium—					
Rise in temperature		..	..	3	
Eyes	..	..	..		4
Death of baby	..	..	..		1
Post-natal—					
Unsatisfactory general condition	..			17	3

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the local supervising authority during the year:—

	Domiciliary		Institutions		Total	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
1. Midwives employed by the Authority .. ..	1,041	58	—	—	1,041	58
2. Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	—	—	1,449	165	1,449	165
4. Midwives in Private Practice, including Nursing Homes	90	24	142	424	232	448
TOTALS ..	1,131	82	1,591	589	2,722	671

- (b) **Municipal Midwifery Service.** At the end of the year there were 17 midwives employed under the municipal midwifery service. The full establishment approved by the Council is 20 midwives.

There are now six municipal midwifery teachers for the district. During the year thirteen pupils were received for a three months' period from the training schools attached to the Royal County Hospital, Winchester, and the Southampton General Hospital, and all were successful in obtaining Part II C.M.B. certificates.

The arrangements made during 1948 with a local hire-service firm for taxis to be supplied as a priority for the conveyance of municipal midwives to and from their cases between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. have continued throughout the year. The expenses incurred are paid by the local authority. This facility is of great assistance to the midwife when called to an emergency case at night, and particularly so where it is necessary to convey the heavy gas and air apparatus to the patient's home.

The following are details of work carried out by municipal domiciliary midwives:—

Cases attended—

Maternity .. .. .	58	} 1099
Midwifery .. .. .	995	
Emergency .. .. .	46	

Notification Forms issued—

Sending for medical aid—

Ante-natal .. .. .	28	} 111
Delivery .. .. .	55	
Post-natal and infants .. .. .	30	
Deaths .. .. .		
Stillbirths .. .. .		1
Laying out a dead body .. .. .		
Contact with infectious disease .. .. .		
Artificial feeding .. .. .		4

Number of cases of—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	
Pemphigus Neonatorum .. .. .	
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	
Stillbirths .. .. .	1
Neo-natal deaths .. .. .	

Number of patients removed to hospital .. 3



As in previous years, the municipal midwives have been in regular attendance at the established ante-natal clinics, and, in addition, special ante-natal sessions have been held at the four health centres, at which the midwives have been able to carry out routine treatment and give help and advice to their own cases.

The pupil midwives received by the municipal midwifery teachers have also attended in order to obtain practical experience of clinic methods and administration.

c) **Gas and Air Analgesia.** Gas and air analgesia is given at the discretion of the midwife attending the case. The patient's acceptance must first be obtained, and she is then examined, either by a doctor at the ante-natal clinic or by her own medical practitioner. The responsibility for the collection and return of the apparatus, from and to the midwife's residence, is required to be undertaken by the patient, as it is impossible for the midwife to carry the apparatus on her bicycle. For emergency use at night, however, the position is not so difficult as the midwife is conveyed to the case by taxi. In the case of emergency during the day, when the patient is unable to arrange for the conveyance of the apparatus, facilities exist whereby the midwife can telephone to West Quay Depot for a van to convey the apparatus; so far this has not been necessary.

The number of sets of gas and air analgesia apparatus in use during the year for domiciliary confinements was 18. All of the municipal midwives are now qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

The number of cases receiving analgesia during the year was 816, as compared with 711 cases in 1950 and 661 cases in 1949. The figure of 816 represents 67 per cent. of the maternity cases attended by domiciliary midwives during the year, and it would appear that the nervousness with mothers concerning analgesia has now been overcome in the majority of cases. Demonstrations, showing the gas and air apparatus in use, are still given at the ante-natal clinics and at the mothercraft classes, and there is no doubt that these demonstrations have been largely responsible for the increase in the number of requests from mothers for the use of analgesia at their confinements.

**Mothercraft.** Mothercraft classes have been held during alternate weeks throughout the year at the Health Centre, King's Park Road (on Thursdays), at Oatlands House, Winchester Road (on Mondays), and at Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue (on Wednesdays). The classes are restricted to women having their first babies. Patients who are to be attended by a municipal midwife, those who are being confined in the Maternity Unit or private nursing home, and those who have engaged a private midwife have attended the classes.

Attendances—

The Health Centre, King's Park Road .. ..	760
Oatlands House, Winchester Road .. ..	403
Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue .. ..	347
	<hr/>
	1510
	<hr/>

Many mothers who have benefited from the classes, have recommended them to others, and the attendances on some occasions have been such that difficulty has been experienced in accommodating everyone. All who have attended have shown a very keen interest, and many have expressed their appreciation of the knowledge to be gained at the classes.

Amongst the subjects covered during the year has been the important one of gas and air analgesia. Demonstrations showing the apparatus in use have been given, and to these, by helping to allay the natural fear of analgesia which prevailed at one time, can be attributed most of the large number of requests for analgesia received during the year.

Ante-natal, post-natal and relaxation exercises have been given regularly, from which those taking part have derived very great benefit.

Very encouraging reports regarding these classes continued to be received from the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit and the nursing homes in which the patients have been confined.

**Nursing Homes.** Quarterly inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.



The following are details of nursing home registrations:—

1.	<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>No. of beds provided for: Maternity Cases</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
Homes first registered during the year ..	—	—	—	—
Registrations withdrawn during the year ..	2	22	—	22
Homes registered at end of year ..	12	49	58	107
2. Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration .. .. .				—
Number of appeals against such orders .. .. .				—
Number of cases in which such orders have been—				
(a) Confirmed on appeal .. .. .				—
(b) Disallowed .. .. .				—
3. Number of applications for exemption from registration .. .. .				—
Number of cases for exemption—				
(a) Granted .. .. .				—
(b) Withdrawn .. .. .				—
(c) Refused .. .. .				—
4. Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives ..				50

**Premature Infants.** All infants weighing up to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. at birth are included under this heading. Where the home conditions are suitable and the parents are capable of caring for the child, the premature baby remains at home. Special equipment is supplied by the department, and the midwife continues to attend until the feeding is fully established, the infant gaining in weight and the mother considered able to care for the child herself.

In cases where the home conditions are unsuitable, the child is immediately taken to hospital by ambulance in a special cot, a trained midwife being in attendance. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by a health visitor.

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year:—

(a) Number of premature infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the area.	(i) Born at home .. .. .	82
	(ii) Born in hospital or nursing home .. .. .	42
(b) Premature babies born in the area (whether their mothers normally reside in the area or not):		



	Born at home						Grand Total
	Transferred to hospital	Nursed entirely at home					
		Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	
2lbs. 3 ozs. or less ..	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Over 2lbs., 3ozs. up to & incl. 3lbs. 4ozs. ..	—	3	1	—	—	4	4
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6 ozs. ..	1	1	—	1	13	15	16
Over 4lbs. 6 ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs. ..	—	—	—	—	9	9	9
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs. ..	—	1	1	—	49	51	51
TOTAL ..	1	6	3	1	71	81	82
	Born in private Nursing Homes						
	Nursed entirely in Homes						
2lbs. 3ozs. or less ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Over 2lbs. 3ozs. up to & incl. 3lbs. 4ozs. ..	—	1	1	—	1	3	3
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs. ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs. ..	—	—	—	—	4	4	4
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs. ..	—	—	—	—	8	8	8
TOTAL ..	—	2	1	—	15	18	18
	Born in Hospitals						
2lbs. 3ozs. or less ..		2	3	1	—	6	6
Over 2lbs. 3ozs. up to and incl. 3lbs. 4ozs. ..		3	2	—	3	8	8
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 6ozs. ..		3	1	—	14	18	18
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 15ozs. ..		—	—	—	2	2	2
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and incl. 5lbs. 8ozs. ..		1	—	—	10	11	11
TOTAL ..		9	6	1	29	45	45

## Infectious Diseases.

1.

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement
Number of cases notified during the year .. ..	2	9	—	—	2	34
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority	2	9	—	—	2	—
Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority	—	—	—	—	2	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals .. ..	1*	—	—	—	—	—

\* attended Eye Hospital

2. Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year in which:—

(a) Vision was unimpaired .. ..	11
(b) Vision was impaired .. ..	—
(c) Vision was lost .. ..	—
(d) The patient died .. ..	—
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year .. ..	—
(f) The patient removed from the district .. ..	—
(g) Classification under the above heads cannot be made .. ..	—
Total .. ..	11

**Clinics.** Two gynaecological clinics, four ante-natal clinics and two post-natal clinics have been in operation throughout the year. One of each of these clinics has been held at the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and at Sydney House. Additional ante-natal clinics have been held at Oatlands House and at Swaythling Clinic. Trained and pupil midwives have attended the ante-natal clinics.

The following is a summary of attendances:—

	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gynaecological:—			
King's Park Road ..	459	2,716	3,175
Sydney House ..	60	85	145
Oatlands House ..	1	—	1
(seen at ante-natal clinic)		—————	3,321

	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ante-natal:—			
King's Park Road ..	1,436	9,819	11,255
Sydney House ..	462	3,248	3,710
Oatlands House ..	190	1,160	1,350
Swaythling .. ..	81	576	657
		—————	16,972

Post-natal:—			
King's Park Road	614	534	1,148
Sydney House ..	232	18	250
*Oatlands House ..	68	37	105
*Swaythling .. ..	27	4	31
		—————	1,534

(\*examined post-natally at ante-natal clinic).

## HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

At the beginning of the year, there were sixteen health visitors available for duties in connection with home visitation. Three new appointments were made during the year, one in January and two in August, but these have been offset by three resignations.

It has been possible to cover every branch of public health work, including tuberculosis, care and after-care and the visitation of the aged. Regular attendances have been made at the infant welfare centres and the branch school clinics, and in addition, the health visitors have concentrated on visiting the homes of children up to five years of age and in particular those cases requiring special visits. The routine visiting of foster children of under school age, on behalf of the Children's Officer, and the following-up of School Health cases have been continued.

The three new appointments made during the year resulted from the student health visitors' training scheme, which was inaugurated in 1947. Three students have now been enrolled under the scheme, and it is hoped that these will be appointed to the staff during the coming year. The full establishment approved by the Council is one superintendent and twenty-two health visitors.



The following are details of visits made by health visitors during the year:—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Expectant mothers .. .. .	140	215	355
Children under 1 year of age ..	3,323	11,782	15,105
Children between 1 year and 5 years of age .. .. .	698	13,412	14,110
Midwives Acts .. .. .	36	6	42
Ophthalmia neonatorum regulations	12	—	12
Tuberculosis Regulations .. ..	101	1,603	1,704
Cases of measles, whooping cough, etc. .. .. .	1,882	—	1,882
School Clinic cases, following up ..	434	227	661
Visits for Children's Officer ..	15	29	44
Other visits .. .. .	877	5,788	6,665
	<hr/> 7,518	<hr/> 33,062	<hr/> 40,580

## HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The past year has again shown an increase in the volume of work undertaken by the district nurses; 2,559 patients were seen as compared with 2,537 in 1950 and a total of 83,063 visits were made as against 73,277 in the previous year.

The staffing position at the 31st December, remained practically the same as at that period in the previous year; a total of 23 full-time and 4 part-time nurses were employed compared with 22 full-time and 4 part-time in 1950.

The following tables give particulars of the work undertaken:—

**Classification of cases:**

Influenzal pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	20
Primary pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	62
Broncho-pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	80
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	37
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	4
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	1
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	1846
Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	308
Non-notifiable infections	..	..	..	..	..	18
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	3
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	1

**Midwifery: .**

Miscarriages	..	..	..	..	..	7
Threatened miscarriages	..	..	..	..	..	5
Maternity	..	..	..	..	..	2
Complications of pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	7
Complications of midwifery	..	..	..	..	..	12
Breast abscess	..	..	..	..	..	22
Gynaecological	..	..	..	..	..	115

Total .. 2559

**Age Groups:**

0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 64	65 and over	Total
91	176	972	1320	2559

**Source of Reference of New Cases:**

General practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	2124
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	227
Personal applications	..	..	..	..	..	173
Other sources	..	..	..	..	..	35

2559

Total number new cases, 1951	..	..	..	..	2559
Brought forward from 1950	..	..	..	..	382

Total .. 2941

**Total Cases for 1950**

<i>Winn</i>	<i>Garton</i>	
<i>Road</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Total</i>
1,969	568	2,537

**Total Cases for 1951**

<i>Winn</i>	<i>Garton</i>		
<i>Road</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Increase</i>
2,290	651	2,941	404

**Total Visits for 1950**

<i>Winn</i>	<i>Garton</i>	
<i>Road</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Total</i>
63,174	10,103	73,277

**Total Visits for 1951**

<i>Winn</i>	<i>Garton</i>		
<i>Road</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Increase</i>
72,434	10,629	83,063	9,786

**VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX (Section 26)**

At the present time 90 medical practitioners have agreed to take part in the local health authority's arrangements, and during the year a total of 2,059 vaccinations were carried out. The following table gives detailed information on the subject and has been prepared on similar lines to the official return required by the Ministry of Health.

**NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD**

Age at 31st Dec., 1951 <i>i.e.</i> born in year	Under 1 1950	1-4 1946 to 1949	5-14 1936 to 1945	15 or over Before 1936	Total
Number Vaccinated	478	729	85	235	1,527
Number Re-vaccinated	—	47	73	412	532

No cases of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis were reported during the period.

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA**

To encourage the acceptance of diphtheria immunisation a publicity campaign was arranged in Southampton commencing in September.

Full advantage was taken of press publicity together with the display of large posters in the various districts of the town and smaller posters in the Corporation omnibuses. Film slides were also shown at the local cinemas. In addition, printed "letters to parents" emphasising the risk of infection and giving advice on immunisation were distributed by head teachers of all infant school departments. A consent form for completion by the parent was appended to this letter.

The total number of children completing a course of primary immunisation during the year was 2,464 of which total 1,502 were dealt with at the various municipal clinics and 962 treated by private



practitioners, while 2,718 children received re-inforcing injections 2,276 at clinics and 442 through private doctors.

The investigation into the value of the new diphtheria prophylactics—P.T.A.P. and P.A.P.T.—in which this local authority had been collaborating with the Medical Research Council since June, 1949, ceased in March, 1951.

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

As in previous years facilities for immunisation against whooping cough were available at the various clinics for children whose parents wished to take advantage of this treatment.

### Immunisation Against Diphtheria Table A.

The following table gives details of the treatment undertaken during the year:—

(i) New Cases	..	..	..	..	..	1,701
Protective injections:—						
Purified Toxoid Alum Precipitated First Injection						1,701
„ „ „ Second injection					..	1,502
„ „ „ Additional injection						2,276
						5,479
(ii) Immunisation at Clinics:—						
Number of Clinics held	..	..	339			(319)
Total number of attendances	..	..	5,479			(2,287)
Number of Children who have completed course	..			1,502		(943)
Number of re-inforcing courses					2,276	(464)
Immunisations by Private Doctors:—						
Number of Children who have completed course	..			962		(950)
Number of re-inforcing courses	..				442	(113)
Total number immunised	..	..		2,464	2,718	
				(1,893)	(577)	

(Figures in brackets refer to the Year, 1950)

TABLE "B"

## IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951

Age at 31.12.51 Born in year	..	..	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5-9 1942-1946	10-14 1937-1941	Total Under 15
Number Immunised	..	..	46	1,410	1,679	2,116	2,097	9,312	8,363	25,023
Estimated mid-year child population, under 15 years, 1951					16,820				25,119	41,939

## AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

The increased demand for ambulance facilities referred to in my report for the year, 1950, was again apparent during the year under review, when the mileage covered by the nine ambulances totalled 148,556 miles, an increase of 5,566 miles compared with 1950.

To conserve the use of ambulances patients were carried by rail where their physical condition made this form of transport practicable.

The service operates for the full twenty-four hours daily, duty rotas being so arranged to cover the known peak periods. The staff consists of fourteen drivers and fourteen attendants, together with a supervisor and a mechanic who undertakes general maintenance work and minor repairs to the vehicles.

During the year a number of drivers attached to the Ambulance Service were presented with diplomas for safe driving issued by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

The following preliminary plans have been made for the extension of the peace time ambulance service in the event of war. I have been designated the responsible officer for the planning of the ambulance service and will be assisted by my Principal Administrative Assistant in the setting up of the organisation and supervision of training. Suitable buildings and sites have been earmarked for combined rescue and ambulance stations. Two of the peace-time ambulances have been reconditioned for training purposes and regular first aid classes have been given to C.D. volunteers at the King's Park Health Centre. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the local St. John Ambulance Association to provide lecturers for First Aid Training.



YEAR  
1951

	Southampton General Hospital	Southampton Eye Hospital	Isolation Hospital	Children Hospital	Royal South Hants Hospital	Welfare Services	Doctors private Addresses and Nursing Homes	Accidents	Calls Made, but Services not Required	Total Calls Received at Ambulance Depot	Patients Carried	Number of Journeys	Total Mileage
Jan. ..	77	1	102	36	658	15	122	127	87	1,225	1,138	1,042	13,072
Feb. ..	121	1	66	30	667	10	108	119	53	1,175	1,122	1,043	13,758
March ..	110	—	72	46	580	8	122	131	56	1,125	1,069	992	12,484
April ..	110	4	78	49	609	11	111	123	68	1,163	1,095	1,015	12,759
May ..	119	8	81	58	610	12	109	152	59	1,208	1,149	1,045	13,833
June ..	102	21	169	28	716	11	104	159	54	1,364	1,310	1,199	11,289
July ..	118	1	155	36	585	14	92	172	73	1,246	1,173	984	13,998
August ..	83	2	153	39	555	14	131	156	84	1,217	1,133	983	12,597
Sept. ..	96	—	107	26	537	7	86	134	48	1,041	993	865	11,358
October..	109	2	101	24	608	9	113	157	51	1,174	1,123	1,026	10,632
November	100	5	119	29	578	10	96	153	59	1,149	1,090	989	10,605
December	67	6	90	15	591	11	109	163	48	1,100	1,052	994	12,171
TOTALS	1,212	51	1,293	416	7,294	132	1,303	1,746	740	14,187*	13,447	12,177	148,556*

\*Figures include 1,745 cases removed to addresses outside the town area involving a total mileage of 60,512.

**Hospital Car Service.** The demand for car facilities increased considerably, and over the year journeys were undertaken involving a total of 118,713 miles. At the 31st December, the names of twenty-six drivers were on the register.

The following table gives details of the work carried out during the year

PATIENTS CARRIED, JOURNEYS AND MILEAGE COVERED DURING 1951—

			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
January	..	..	805	558	9,316
February	..	..	691	493	7,528
March	..	..	759	550	8,995
April	..	..	901	581	10,396
May	..	..	910	606	10,012
June	..	..	939	562	9,910
July	..	..	931	628	10,810
August	..	..	881	570	10,898
September	..	..	824	529	9,247
October	..	..	1,780	678	10,738
November	..	..	2,061	711	11,379
December	..	..	1,818	629	9,484
			<hr/> 13,300	<hr/> 7,095	<hr/> 118,713

NOTE—As from 1st October, 1951, out-patients carried to and from hospital were counted as two patients.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

The Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee has met regularly throughout the year and has considered matters concerning housing, extra nourishment, supply of beds and bedding, clothing and the supervision of boarded-out children. The Committee also agreed to support a number of patients at the Rehabilitation Centre at Enham-Alamein.

**Problems in relation to tuberculosis after-care work.** A special sub-Committee gave consideration to these problems, and in particular the question of birth control and sterilization. The chest physician and the gynaecologist agreed to continue having consultations on the advisability of birth control and termination of pregnancy in patients where they consider further pregnancy would be detrimental to health.

**B.C.G. Vaccination.** The vaccination of nurses and selected individuals continued during the year. At the end of the year 67 nurses and 80 private individuals had been vaccinated.

**Holiday Homes.** During the year the local health authority accepted financial responsibility for 33 patients, 25 children and 8 adults for varying periods of convalescence at Holiday Homes.

**Health Education.** The exhibition stand and topics provided by the Central Council for Health Education have been in use throughout the year. Appropriate publications, posters and pamphlets issued by the Central Council of the Accident Prevention Council were purchased and distributed amongst the ante-natal clinics, infant welfare centres and in the Civic Centre.

**Provision of Nursing Equipment.** The arrangements have continued for the supply of medical comforts from the Loan Depot of the British Red Cross Society.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (Sections 28 and 51)

The National Health Service Act, 1946, placed upon the Council certain duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the local health authority are referred to the health committee, which appointed a mental health sub-committee to administer the mental health service.

The duties of the authority are briefly as follows:—

(1) *Mental Treatment.* The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

(2) *Mental Deficiency.* The ascertainment of defective persons in the area; the provision of suitable supervision, training and occupation for defectives not in institutions; the taking of steps to secure institutional care or guardianship where necessary.

The authority may also make arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

### (1) Administration

(a) *Mental Health Sub-Committee.* This sub-committee of the health committee has 14 members, of whom 5 are co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.



- (b) *Staff.* The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction and control of the service. He is assisted by his deputy.

Social work is carried out by two officers employed full-time by the Council. They deal chiefly with work under the Mental Deficiency Acts, but also visit mentally ill patients when required.

The staff of the occupation centre consists of a supervisor, two assistant supervisors and a cook.

Four duly authorised officers are employed part-time, devoting approximately half their time to work under the Lunacy Acts, and the remainder of their time to district welfare work for the welfare services committee. These authorised officers have had considerable experience of work under the Lunacy Acts.

- (c) *Co-ordination.* The medical officers of the hospitals for mentally defective and mentally deranged persons have acted in a consultative capacity when necessary. For this purpose cases have been referred to the out-patient clinics established at the hospitals for mental defectives, and to the out-patient clinic established in the local health authority's clinic at King's Park Road and staffed by medical officers from Knowle Hospital.

At the request of the Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospital Management Committee, mentally defective patients on licence in Southampton from the institutions controlled by that committee have been supervised by officers of the local health authority. The reports and medical certificates required when such patients were seen by the visitors have also been provided by the staff of the department.

Patients on trial from Knowle Hospital, or out-patients attending the hospital are supervised by the social workers of the hospital, who already know the patients. The number of mentally deranged persons requiring supervision in their homes by officers of the local authority is very small.

The psychiatrist employed in the child guidance clinic has been consulted in many cases where children required investigation and treatment.

- (d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.* No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.
- (e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* No arrangements have been initiated for the training of mental health workers.

## (2) Account of Work undertaken in the Community

- (a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946; Prevention, care and after-care.*

The out-patient clinic in King's Park Road provides investigation and advice for mentally-ill patients at an early stage of their illness, and may be looked upon as largely preventive in character. It is staffed by two doctors and a psychiatric social worker from Knowle Hospital, and four sessions are held each week. Persons requiring advice about themselves or their relatives may consult the social worker, and private practitioners may refer patients for consultation.

The average weekly attendance at this clinic has been 41.

*Home Visiting.* A few ex-servicemen, referred to the department by service hospitals, have been visited by the social worker. Where necessary, such cases have been advised to attend the out-patient clinic, or action has been taken under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

- (b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, by duly authorised officers.*

Each officer is primarily responsible for a particular area of the town, but arrangements are made for certain officers to be on call at week-ends and holiday periods. Calls for duly authorised officers come from doctors, police and relatives of mentally ill persons, and are dealt with during office hours at the Civic Centre. Outside office hours, calls are dealt with at the ambulance station, where a rota is kept of duly authorised officers on duty.

The duly authorised officers made arrangements for the admission to hospital of 291 patients as follows:—

Moorgreen Hospital under Section 20 of the	
Lunacy Acts .. .. .	241
Knowle Hospital as voluntary patients ..	50

Included in these totals are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas, some on liners, others in hospital ships. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged. As a result of these patients arriving great pressure was placed upon the observation wards at Moorgreen Hospital, and the duly authorised officers frequently had difficulty in obtaining vacancies.



(c) *Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 9113-38.*

- (i) *Ascertainment.* 30 new cases were ascertained during the year 1951, of which 28 were "subject to be dealt with." The number of defectives awaiting admission to institutions was 29 at the end of the year.
- (ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.* Seven patients were under the guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society, and one patient was placed under guardianship in Southampton.  
Supervision of defectives in the community was carried out by the Council's officers. During the year 204 defectives were under statutory supervision and 102 under voluntary supervision.
- (iii) *Training.* This has been provided in the Occupation Centre in Cranbury Terrace. There are 48 places available; 45 being occupied. Of these 8 were filled by County Council patients who live near Southampton. The ages of patients attending the Occupation Centre ranged from 5 to 60 years.

(3) **Ambulance Services**

The ambulances provided by the Council were available for any defectives requiring such transport.

(4) **General**

- (a) *Petitions.* During the year, petitions were presented to the Justices and Orders under the Acts obtained in respect of 16 patients.

Eleven patients were classified as feeble-minded, four as imbeciles and one as an idiot. These were dealt with as under:—

Admitted to institutions—

Coldeast Hospital	.. ..	3 males 10 females
Tatchbury Mount Hospital	..	3 males

- (b) *Discharges from Orders.* The Board of Control authorised the discharge from Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts of six male patients and eight female patients.



- (c) *Transfers and Deaths.* During the year one female patient was transferred from Coldeast Hospital to St. Mary's Home, Alton, another female patient was transferred from Rampton to Little Plumstead Hall, Norwich. One male patient was transferred from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Little Plumstead Hall, Norwich.

The deaths of two patients occurred during 1951; both were male patients at Coldeast Hospital.

## (5) Statistical Summary

(i) <i>Number of Mental Defectives—</i>				M.	F.	T.
(a) Under Guardianship (under Order)						
(under 16 years of age) ..				—	—	—
(aged 16 years and over) ..				4	4	8
(b) In "places of safety" .. .. .				—	—	—
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)						
(under 16 years) .. ..				31	23	54
(16 years and over) .. ..				74	76	150
(d) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings.. .. .				3	6	9
Number of cases included in (a) to (d) above awaiting removal to an Institution .. .. .				1	1	2
				M.	F.	T.
(ii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives not at present "Subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of Voluntary Supervision is maintained—</i>						
(Under 16 years of age) .. ..				3	11	14
(Aged 16 years and over) .. ..				46	42	88
(iii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives Receiving Training—</i>				M.	F.	T.
(a) In day-training centres						
(under 16 years of age) ..				16	8	24
(aged 16 years and over) ..				3	6	9
(b) At home .. .. .				—	—	—
Total ..				19	14	33

(iv) *Particulars of Mental Defectives ascertained during the year—*

	M.	F.	T
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)—			
Under Section 57 (3) .. .. .	5	2	
Under Section 57 (5) on leaving special schools .. .. .	—	—	—
on leaving ordinary schools ..	2	2	
(b) Other cases reported during 1951 and ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with” .. .. .	5	12	1
Total cases ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with” during the year ..	12	16	2
(c) Other cases reported during 1951 who are not at present “subject to be dealt with” but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable ..	1	1	
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR .. .. .	13	17	3

(v) *Disposal of cases reported during the year—*

	M.	F.	T
(a) Cases ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with”—			
(i) Admitted to institutions (by Order)	8	9	1
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order) .. .. .	1	1	
(iii) Taken to “places of safety” ..	—	—	—
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	7	5	1
(v) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken .. ..	3	6	
(b) Cases not at present “subject to be dealt with”—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	1	1	
(ii) Found not to be defective ..	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—
(iv) Action not yet taken .. ..	—	—	—
Total ..	20	22	4

(vi) *Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions under community care, including voluntary supervision or in "places of safety", on 1st January, 1951, who have ceased to be under community care or in "places of safety" during 1951—*

			M.	F.	T.
(a)	Ceased to be under care	.. ..	4	3	7
(b)	Died or removed from area	.. ..	6	4	10
Total			10	7	17

(vii) *Of the total number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health Authority—*

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1951—

(i)	After marriage	.. ..	—
(ii)	While unmarried	.. ..	1

			M.	F.
(b)	Number who have married during 1951		1	1

### DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME (Section 29)

The Domestic Help Scheme provides for cases coming within the under-mentioned categories:—

- (a) Housewives falling sick.
- (b) Several members of a family falling ill at the same time.
- (c) Blind, aged and infirm persons.
- (d) Maternity—during the lying-in period of the mother.

A Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a register of helpers and for receiving applications for help.

The workers engaged on cases of sickness or infirmity are employed on a regular basis for either full-time or part-time duties but, owing to the uncertain nature of the maternity cases, it is found convenient to maintain a separate pool of helpers to be available for this work as and when required.

From time to time, applications are received for the provision of home helps in homes of tuberculosis patients, but only volunteers are used for these cases. Each application is treated as a normal request for domestic help. The number of tuberculosis cases who received help during the year was seven, and the number receiving help at the end of the year was one.

The staff situation as a whole has presented no great problem, and the number of workers employed has been maintained throughout the year. There has, however, been great difficulty in obtaining home helps for tuberculosis patients.



The assessment of the charge payable for help supplied is based on the scale recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations, and is determined according to the financial circumstances of the applicant after making standard allowances for husband and/or wife, each dependent child, rent and rates, and National Insurance contributions.

At the beginning of July the Health Committee approved an increase in the cost of the service which affected particularly those with higher incomes. The scale was further amended as from the 31st December, to give some relief to the middle income groups. These amendments have tended to cause a decrease in the demand from those of larger means, thereby releasing more workers to assist those with small incomes.

Details of the number of cases who were supplied with help during the year, and of the number of workers employed at the 31st December, together with comparative figures for the years 1949 and 1950 are given below:—

Cases supplied with help during the year:—	1951	1950	1949
Sick and Infirm (Categories (a), (b), (c) ) .. .. .	258	279	256
Maternity (Category (d) ) .. .. .	30	63	106
Total ..	288	342	362
Workers employed, 31st December:—			
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c) (Full-time) .. .. .	5	5	11
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c) (Part-time) .. .. .	30	34	28
For cases under Category (d) (Pool) ..	9	9	15
Total ..	44	48	54

### PROBLEM FAMILIES

Following the receipt of the Joint Circular from the Home Office, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, the Council formulated a special Committee to deal with problem families and I was appointed Co-ordinating Officer. Regular weekly meetings of the Chief Officers, Senior Welfare Officers of the Children's Education, Health, Housing and Welfare Services Departments, Probationary Department and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspectors have been held since the 31st July, 1950. Up to the end of December, 1951, a total number of 96 cases had been considered and the following conclusions noted.

There is a hard core of cases in which a permanent solution apparently cannot be found, but measures can be taken to ameliorate conditions temporarily, and with constant supervision there is hope of improvement. Housing conditions contribute to many problems, but with close liaison of the services it is possible for the Housing Department to have a greater knowledge of individual circumstances. The co-operation of all officers is a means of ensuring that problem families who are assisted with housing accommodation do not revert back to their previous conditions. Drastic action has been necessary in certain cases and this has served as a warning to other parents of their responsibilities in the care of their children. Constant supervision is necessary in this type of case and efforts are made by the N.S.P.C.C. and the Health Visitors for this purpose. In three cases the parents were brought before the Courts for wilful neglect and received terms of imprisonment. Many causes of neglect are due to too frequent pregnancies and it was found necessary to refer several cases for medical advice at the Birth Control Clinic. In considering means for solving problems it has several times been suggested that particular families would benefit by being sent away to Training Homes, but it appears that these Homes are organised by voluntary bodies such as the Salvation Army and only when a conviction is obtained and a Court Order made can a vacancy be obtained. Another conclusion I came to was that the sub-normal mental health of the parents contributes largely to the deplorable conditions in the home. Another point which has been brought out is the desire of many parents to be free from the responsibility of parenthood and to live lives of promiscuity. The moral life of the individuals is a major cause of problem families.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

**Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention.** One case was dealt with under Section 47 of this Act during the year, the person concerned being an elderly woman who had fallen in her room and was found to be severely bruised with swelling of the left hand and arm. The condition of the room occupied was described by the District Sanitary Inspector as "in a deplorable condition, food, old clothes and rags were in profusion and the room generally was in a filthy and unwholesome state. A pile of old bedclothes was sodden with urine and smelt offensively. Traces of vermin were discovered on the walls and ceiling." The patient was unwilling to enter hospital and as she was obviously in need of care and attention a Court Order was obtained for her removal to Moorgreen Hospital for a period of 3 months. She was admitted to the Chronic Sick Ward of the Hospital, remaining there until the time of her death in November, 1951,



**Dispensary.** Following the National Health Services Act, 1946, the issue of prescriptions has been reduced and during the year the following prescriptions were dispensed to the various clinics throughout the town for distribution to patients:—

Maternal and Child Health .. .. .	7,176
School Health Service .. .. .	3,830
Orthopaedic .. .. .	16
Psychological .. .. .	107
Total ..	11,129

### SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM

Cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium during the year ended 31st December, 1951, totalled 1,439, representing an increase of 250 over the figure for the previous year.

Three hundred and seventy two of those cremated died in Southampton, equal to nearly 26 per cent. of the total cremations carried out, and 16.8 per cent. of the total deaths occurring in the Borough.

The cremations were from the following districts, the figures for 1950 being shown for the purpose of comparison:—

Southampton .. .. .	372	(299)
Portsmouth .. .. .	365	(256)
Gosport, Fareham and Havant .. .. .	176	(160)
Isle of Wight .. .. .	120	(101)
Outer Southampton (including Romsey and Eastleigh, etc.) .. .. .	93	(89)
Winchester .. .. .	103	(81)
New Forest Area .. .. .	49	(53)
Salisbury .. .. .	57	(47)
Petersfield—Droxford Area .. .. .	42	(34)
Andover .. .. .	21	(23)
Sundry (including North Hampshire) ..	41	(46)
	1,439	(1,189)

Scattering of ashes in the Garden of Rest continued to be the usual method of disposal, this course being followed in 1,112 cases, equal to 77.2 per cent. of the whole. Ashes taken away by relatives for disposal elsewhere numbered 290; 26 were buried or scattered in the Southampton Cemeteries, 11 deposited in niches in the Columbarium.



From its inception in July, 1932, until the end of 1951, cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium numbered 11,539, and the building has been extended to provide sufficient space for two additional furnaces.

The year 1951, has marked a new and advanced stage in the development of the Cremation Movement in Great Britain—the achievement of 100,000 cremations in one year. Many people express surprise when informed of the large number of cremations carried out in this country; whilst not opposed to cremation, some still think that it is a rather exclusive practice, peculiar to the wealthy or artistic classes. It is true that there was a time when the masses of the people stood aloof from the practice, but evidence from all parts of the country shows that it is from the working classes, in increasing numbers, that cremation is now drawing its support. How else is it possible to explain the figure of 107,159 cremations during the year 1951, and the large increases which are reported from the Crematoria situated in the industrial areas?

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the progress which has taken place during the post-war years is that no impetus has been provided in the form of new Crematoria. It has long been accepted as a principal that each new Crematorium creates a new area of interest and is therefore an important factor in the movement's progress. This was certainly true before the war but, with the solitary exception of Sunderland Crematorium, which was opened on 1st November, 1951, no new focal point has been added since the war, a circumstance which renders the great increase during this period the more significant.

#### CREMATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS

<i>Year</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cremations</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
1941	..	607,738	26,221	4.31
1942	..	545,100	28,518	5.23
1943	..	568,145	34,259	6.03
1944	..	556,779	39,016	7.00
1945	..	550,763	42,963	7.80
1946	..	556,695	50,160	8.90
1947	..	583,813	61,160	10.47
1948	..	531,247	64,290	12.12
1949	..	574,319	79,607	13.86
1950	..	574,309	89,557	15.59
1951	..	614,718	107,159	17.43

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

**Water Supply.** The Waterworks Engineer has kindly supplied me with a full report of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, which is substantially the same as appeared in my 1950 report. The quality and quantity of the water have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of the raw water are made once a fortnight and of the treated water once a week. The following table shows the number of examinations and the results obtained:—

Description of Water	Total No. of Samples	Coliford Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days 37°C. Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100ml.					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1,000 present
Otterbourne:							
Well .. ..	52	13	10	20	8	1	Nil
Treated .. ..	78	77	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford:							
Well .. ..	52	45	6	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated .. ..	78	77	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Timsbury:							
Well .. ..	52	39	5	4	4	Nil	Nil
Treated .. ..	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen:							
River .. ..	52	1	Nil	Nil	3	39	9
Treated .. ..	77	74	1	1	1	Nil	Nil
Distribution System .. ..	104	103	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The water has no plumbo-solvent action. All the water supplied by the Water Undertaking is sterilised by means of the Chloramin process before being pumped into supply. The total number of houses to which supplies are connected in the Borough is 48,231 but all these are not at present occupied, some being in various stages of repair. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population within the Borough is 177,300 persons, practically all of whom are provided with piped water supplies. The number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied from public water mains is 48,231. There are no dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied by means of standpipes.

**Sanitary Inspection of the Area.** There is no change in the arrangements for carrying out chemical work and bacteriological examinations and no additions to the list of Local Acts dealing with sanitary matters and general adoptive Acts and Bye-laws as given in my 1950 Report.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.** The following is a summary of the principal work of the Department during the year and action taken under the various Public Health and Housing Acts or Bye-laws:—

**Visits and Inspections:**

Houses and premises visited and re-visited	..	7,421
Houses and premises visited on complaint	..	2,657
Visits under Housing Act	.. .. .	852
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	.. .. .	63
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	.. .. .	30
Visits to contacts of smallpox, etc.	.. .. .	—
Visits to investigate notified cases of infectious disease		514
Houses and premises disinfected	.. .. .	500
Inspection under building bye-laws	.. .. .	1,016
New drains tested and re-tested	.. .. .	464
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour test	..	32
Inspection of cinemas	.. .. .	20
Preliminary notices served	.. .. .	1,277
Legal notices served	.. .. .	190
Inspection of public houses	.. .. .	325
Inspection of restaurants	.. .. .	70
Inspection of houseboats	.. .. .	43
Visits to verminous premises	.. .. .	16
Visits re caravans and huts	.. .. .	50

**Details of work carried out:**

Nuisances abated by verbal notices	.. .. .	55
Premises drained to the sewer	.. .. .	3
Drains relaid	.. .. .	19
Drains cleared and repaired	.. .. .	200
W.C. pans renewed	.. .. .	51
W.C. reconstructed	.. .. .	15
Bath and sink wastes	.. .. .	26
Damp walls to houses	.. .. .	281
Roofs of houses repaired	.. .. .	518
Eaves guttering and rain water pipes	.. .. .	269
Sanitary sink fixed	.. .. .	19
Floors, walls and windows	.. .. .	758
Yard paving	.. .. .	9
Accumulations removed	.. .. .	7
Firegrates, coppers, etc.	.. .. .	65
Miscellaneous repairs	.. .. .	115
Dustbins supplied	.. .. .	37

**Articles disinfected at West Quay Disinfecting Station:**

Beds, mattresses and covers	.. .. .	2,017
Bolsters and pillows	.. .. .	4,141
Blankets, quilts, sheets and towels	.. .. .	3,954
Books	.. .. .	315
Sundries	.. .. .	4,116

Total .. 14,543



**Drainage under Building Bye-laws:**

Number of inspections during progress of work ..	1,016
Number of drains tested and re-tested .. ..	464

*Work Carried out under the Public Health Act, 1936 in, Relation to the Giving of Notice with respect to the repair and alteration of Drainage of Existing Buildings.*

During the year 36 notifications were received regarding the repair and alteration of drainage in compliance with the above Act.

The following works were carried out under the supervision of the Department after notification:—

Premises drained to the public sewer .. ..	2
Drains reconstructed .. .. .	38
Drains cleared and repaired .. .. .	22
Inspection chambers constructed .. .. .	24
Cesspools abolished .. .. .	1
Drains relaid .. .. .	19

**Public Health Act, 1936, (Section 93).** During the year 14 cases for non-compliance of Statutory Notices served under the above Section were referred to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

In 3 instances the notices were complied with before the date of the hearing of the summonses.

In 5 instances Nuisance Orders were obtained and the necessary works carried out.

In 1 instance the owner was without means and it will be found necessary for the Local Authority to undertake the work in default.

In 5 cases the notices were complied with after several adjournments, in one instance a fine of £2 was imposed and a daily penalty of £1.

**Housing Statistics.** The following particulars are given in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health Housing Acts) .. .. .	3,509
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	10,078
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	852
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	852
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	Nil

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heads) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	1,277
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2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. .. .	55
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Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,277
--	-------

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) by owners .. .. .	1,164
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	1

During the year 852 houses were inspected in areas that will at some future date be dealt with under Part II of the Housing Act, 1936.

No Notices were served under the Act, but the information acquired will be invaluable when slum clearance schemes can again be operative.

**Common Lodging Houses.** There are two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 177 persons.

Sixty-three visits were made during the year and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

**Seamen's Lodging Houses.** There are three Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 253 persons.

Thirty-one visits were made during the year and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

**Caravans.** In the Annual Report for 1950, I recorded the existence of 34 caravans on 5 unauthorised sites and 12 others on individual sites within the Borough. During 1951, the proposal for the Local Authority to provide a suitable site did not materialise and at the end of the year the number of caravans remained substantially unchanged and the same sites used. Visits made to the sites in December shewed that there were on the sites:—



Romsey Rd., "Autoport"	6 caravans	2 bus bodies	1 hut
Aldermoor Rd. . . . .	15 caravans occupied	3 unoccupied	
	1 bus		
Brown's Farm, Swaythling	5 caravans	1 bus	1 hut
Botany Bay Rd. . . . .	5 caravans		
North East Rd. . . . .	3 caravans		
Channel's Farm . . . . .	2 caravans		

It is now the intention of the Council to proceed under the Corporation Act, 1931 (Section 117) to secure the removal of those caravans where siting is unsatisfactory.

**Houseboats.** During the period of the war and the subsequent years the number of craft moored to the river banks increased. This was part of the general housing problem and like the use of caravans and huts, these boats were acquired by individuals in an endeavour to solve their housing problems.

In the extraordinary circumstances of restricted housing accommodation, any complaints received have been investigated and dealt with but no complete survey undertaken until this year, when it became necessary in order to prevent the establishment of rights on Town Planning grounds.

This survey revealed that there were 27 occupied craft and 4 mobile craft. Of those occupied, 22 had W.C.'s with pumping arrangements for the disposal of excreta, 2 had Elsan Closets and 3 had buckets only. All were fitted with water tanks which were filled by hose from a water supply on shore. 11 had baths and sinks and 9 had sinks, 14 had electric lighting, 6 had Calor Gas stoves for heating and cooking, 4 had coal fire ranges and the remainder used paraffin stoves. 9 had dustbins on the bank, 8 burnt their refuse. With one or two exceptions all the boats were large, being converted naval vessels, and in a satisfactory condition.

**Wooden Structures used for Human Habitation, at Botany Road, Sholing.** This road is situated on the outskirts of the Borough and at the time of annexation in 1920 was rural in character. The occupiers and owners are mostly related and engaged in the same type of work, e.g., hawking of various articles from clothes pegs to gravel. They own the land and keep horses for cartage purposes. They are not generally persons who would accept the offer of a Council house as they require land for stabling and pasturage for their horses. Moreover some of the families are absent from home for months hopping, etc.



The Overcrowding Survey in 1936, disclosed that a colony comprising members of two or three families existed. The senior members of these families own a permanent house and land on which has been constructed wooden huts for their married sons' and daughters' accommodation, the essential sanitary arrangements being shared with the occupants of the permanent house. Having regard to the type of family, their occupations, the necessary requirements of land, and their movements during the summer and autumn months, there was little that could be done as long as they created no nuisance.

The development that has occurred subsequent to annexation has brought this area into closer association with other houses, and complaints have been received regarding the conduct and living conditions of some of the families in the area.

During the year under review, all the temporary structures were visited. Applications for Town Planning permission were considered at a meeting and my recommendations in each individual case considered. When structures were proved to have been in use for many years they were accepted as established; others were refused and some granted temporary licences for 18 months. Those granted licences are being kept under observation and any fresh incursion reported immediately to the Town Planning Committee.

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.** In connection with the duties imposed under the above Act and as a result of complaints received regarding the presence of rats, 131 business premises were treated and 8,421 private dwellings were visited. Of these 1,859 were treated. In addition refuse tips, bombed sites and other open spaces were treated during the year.

The estimated number of rats destroyed is as follows:—

In business premises	..	..	..	..	1,834
In private dwellings	..	..	..	..	8,768
On sewage disposal works	..	..	..	..	185
In sewers	..	..	..	..	unknown
Refuse tips	..	..	..	..	360
Local Authority properties	..	..	..	..	795
Total					11,942

**Sewers.** During the year the usual maintenance treatments, as required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, were carried out for the destruction of rats in the sewers within the Borough. No records of poison "takes" were made but from the number of prebaited recorded it is known that the regular treatments carried out are effective in keeping down the rat population in the sewers to a minimum.

**Licensed Premises.** During the year a further inspection of Licensed Premises was carried out and the following work had been completed:—

Hot water systems installed to bars	..	..	5
Bar sinks supplied or renewed	..	..	3
Bar sink wastes connected to drainage systems	..	..	3
Automatic flushing systems installed to urinals	..	..	31
Urinals renovated	..	..	6
New urinals constructed	..	..	3
W.C. accommodation provided for males	..	..	5
W.C. accommodation provided for females	..	..	1
White glazed channels installed in urinals	..	..	1
New draining boards supplied to sinks	..	..	1
Cellars repaired or redecorated	..	..	1
Permanent cold water supplies to bars	..	..	1

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Summary of visits during the year.

Factories .. .. .	609
Bakehouses .. .. .	281
Miscellaneous .. .. .	628
Total ..	<u>1,518</u>

### REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES DURING THE YEAR (SECTION 9)

Nature of Report	No. Received	Action Taken		
		Verbal Notice	Written Notice	Premises Void
Contravention of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938 .. .. .	11	10	1	—
Schedule 3 .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Other matters .. .. .	4	4	—	—
TOTALS .. .. .	16	15	1	—

**Bakehouses.** The number of bakehouses on the Register of Factories at the end of the year was 44. This is a decrease of one on the preceding year. A total of 281 visits were made to these premises during the year, in the course of which 34 contraventions of the Act were discovered. 31 of these were remedied on verbal notice and 3 by written notice.

Under the Act bakehouses are required to be relimewashed at least once in every 6 months or, if they are painted, washed off at least at similar intervals and the painting renewed every 7 years. Generally speaking the standard of cleansing in bakehouses has been maintained at a satisfactory level.



## HOMEWORK—FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (Section 110)

As required by the Act, 12 lists were sent in during February containing the names and addresses of 21 outworkers. During August, 11 lists were submitted notifying the names and addresses of 43 outworkers. Of the outworkers notified 4 were engaged in the making of curtains and furniture hangings and the remainder were in the class specified in the Act as "the making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel." 44 visits were made to outworkers premises during the year. There have been no instances of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises.

The majority of the outworkers notified under the Act are employed by local firms. Lists have been received, however, indicating employment by firms as far afield as Hertford, Manchester, London, and Greenock.

## FACTORIES—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

	Factories with Mechanical power	Factories without Mechanical power	Bake- houses	Totals
Premises cleansed and redeco- rated .. .. .	2	11	10	23
Floors repaired or renewed ..	1	4	3	8
Walls repaired .. ..	—	—	1	1
Doors repaired .. ..	—	—	2	2
Yards cleansed .. ..	—	1	—	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed .. .. .	6	1	1	8
Drains cleared .. ..	—	—	1	1
Smoke nuisances abated ..	3	—	—	3
Yard gullies renewed ..	—	1	—	1
Washing facilities provided ..	—	3	5	8
New sinks fitted .. ..	1	—	4	5
Additional ventilation provided	2	4	3	9
<i>Sanitary Conveniences:</i>				
Additional W.Cs. provided	6	—	2	8
W.Cs. cleansed and lime- washed .. .. .	7	1	2	10
Properly indicated ..	—	2	—	2
Lighting provided ..	—	1	—	1
Intervening ventilated space provided ..	4	—	—	4
TOTALS ..	32	29	34	95

The following tables are included at the request of the Secretary of State.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

### Part I of the Act

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.)

Premises	M/c line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(I) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	1	593	791	5	—
(II) Factories not included in (I) in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority .. .. .	2	92	99	1	—
(III) Other premises in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ..	3	10	41	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .		695	931	6	—

## 2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ..	32	31	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	2	2	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) .. ..	7	7	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 5) ..	8	8	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.6)					
(a) insufficient ..	6	5	—	2	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ..	17	16	—	7	—
(c) not separate for sexes .. ..	2	2	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	21	20	1	1	—
TOTAL ..	95	91	1	16	—

**PART VIII OF THE ACT**  
**OUTWORK**  
 (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by S. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making etc., Cleaning and Washing ..	43	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	43	—	—	—	—	—



**The Rag Flock Acts.** During the year two samples of rag flock were taken under these Acts and were submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. Each sample was found to contain 2.5 parts per hundred thousand of chlorine as chlorides. The minimum of chlorine permitted by the Act is 30 parts per hundred thousand. Both samples therefore satisfied the statutory standard.

On the 1st November the Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951, came into force. It repeals and replaces the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928, and the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.

Premises where filling materials are used in the course of manufacturing bedding and other articles will, under the Act, need to be registered, while manufactories of and storage premises for filling materials require licensing. The Act provides for sampling of filling materials and a number of new tests are introduced as statutory provisions. There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured or where it is stored for distribution. The number of premises requiring registration under the new Act is few. At the end of the year, 7 registrations had been effected.

## SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS SAMPLING, FOOD and DRUGS ACT, MILK and DAIRIES REGULATIONS, MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, ETC.

The Inspectors attended the three Government controlled slaughterhouses daily during the period of slaughtering and in addition the following visits were made:—

285 visits made to butchers' shops and meat manufacturing premises,

3,504 visits were made to shops, stores, markets, etc.

139 visits were made to dairies.

66 complaints were investigated.

The carcases and offals of 37,510 animals were examined, an increase of 1,489 on the previous year. The routine inspection of carcases and offals included a search for the parasite *Cystecercus Bovis* and during the year 54 localised cases were detected. The carcases were subjected to the approved treatment.

The transport of meat is still the cause of many complaints and will not be considered satisfactory until all the meat is hung and the soiling of meat through floor contamination eliminated.

**Meat manufacturing premises.** During the year 66 applications for registration of butchers' shops, to be used for the manufacture of sausages, were received. Premises complying with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act were dealt with by the Committee. The remaining premises are being recommended for registration as the necessary works are completed.

**Food Unfit for Human Consumption.** The disposal of diseased and unwholesome meat is dealt with by the Ministry of Food who undertake that the meat will not be used for human consumption. Butter, fats and cheese when suitable are returned to the manufacturers through trade channels. All other condemned food is either rendered unusable or sent to the Corporation refuse destructor where it is destroyed or utilised for animal feeding purposes.

It was not necessary in any instance to seize any unsound food under Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Proceedings were taken against a firm of Southampton butchers for selling meat pies which were unfit for human consumption. A fine of £10 was imposed.

Prosecutions resulting from unsatisfactory samples purchased under the Food and Drugs Act are shown in the appropriate table.

**Diseased and Unsound Meat.** The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for human consumption on account of disease or other reasons. Details of the various kinds of animals and the percentage affected by disease follow this summary in a tabulated form.

**Beef:**

151 whole carcasses	134 quarters
2,834 livers	790 hearts and tongues
1,908 part livers	499 mesenteries
430 hearts	359 skirts
425 tripes	78 kidneys
446 spleens	153 tails
1,525 lungs	

**Pork:**

77 whole carcasses	86 heads
37 quarters	256 plucks

**Mutton:**

19 whole carcasses	1,650 plucks
22 quarters	

**Veal:**

17 whole carcasses	96 plucks
1 quarter	

	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Weight of meat condemned in slaughterhouses	54	0	111
Weight of offal condemned in slaughterhouses	52	0	28
Unsound or damaged meat condemned in shops and stores (including imported meat)	..	1 16	91
Total meat and offal	107	18	6

		Steers Heifers Bulls	Cows	Sheep and Lamb	Calves	Pigs Sows Boars
Number of animals killed .. .. .		6,485	3,245	15,149	9,166	3,465
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	3	26	19	15	51
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2,700	1,384	1,562	12	133
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. .. .		41.68	43.45	10.44	.028	5.31
Tuberculosis ONLY	Whole carcasses condemned	31	91	—	2	26
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	385	519	—	—	55
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .		6.41	18.78	—	.002	2.34



The following articles of food by reason of decomposition or damage were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and when suitable were salvaged for animal feeding purposes. Butter, margarine, lard, cheese, and sugar were returned to wholesalers in accordance with a Ministry of Food instruction:—

### Meat, Poultry, Eggs, etc.:

145 lbs. bacon	161½ lbs. chitterlings
2,542 lbs. sausages	1½ lbs. suet
61½ lbs. ham	152 lbs. rabbits
607½ lbs. poultry	110 lbs. fish cakes
360 shell eggs	

*Weight=3,821 lbs.*

### Groceries, confectionery, etc.:

135 lbs. bread	21 lbs. skimmed milk powder
1,590 pkts. cake and pudding mixture	6 lbs. cake filling compound
325 pkts. table jellies	123 lbs. milk whipping compound
852 pkts. cheese segments	3 galls. synthetic cream
567 lbs. cheese	30 jars jam.
61 lbs. tea	6 jars mincemeat
192 lbs. sweets & chocolate	312 bottles pickles and sauces
168 lbs. puddings	260 bottles fruit
5,925 lbs. cereals	10 bottles coffee essence
282½ lbs. dried fruit	1 gall. tea seed oil
105½ lbs. cake	176 lbs. sugar
549 lbs. biscuits	17 lbs. sweetened fat
162½ lbs. flour	469½ lbs. butter
42 pkts. custard powder	130 lbs. desiccated cocoanut
20 pkts. soup powder	1,440 lbs. cocoa
	8 lbs. peanut butter

*Weight=12,595 lbs.*

### Vegetables and Fruit:

2,465 lbs. pears	210 lbs. oranges
54 lbs. peaches	780 lbs. tomatoes
120 lbs. grapes	340 lbs. cauliflowers

*Weight=3,969 lbs.*

**Canned Goods:**

1,431	tins fish	3,520	tins meat
3,365	tins milk	900	tins ham
4,348	tins fruit	40	tins chicken
25	tins fruit juice	20	tins sausages
5,208	tins vegetables	41	tins rabbits
71	tins spaghetti	731	tins jam
497	tins mincemeat	560	tins soup
25	tins puddings	32	tins tomato juice
435	tins paste	13	tins pastry mix
13	tins molasses		

*Weight=32,676 lbs.*

**Fish:**

85	st. fillet	118	st. kippers
169	st. skate	40	st. bloaters
25½	st. sprats	133	st. herrings
47	st. whiting	89½	st. mackerel
44½	st. plaice	13	st. cutlets
6	st. bream	23½	st. haddock
178	lbs. prawns	29	st. roes
280	lbs. lobsters	15	st. bass
30	lbs. crabs	6	st. hake
22	lbs. shrimps	13½	st. soles
2	galls. whelks	37½	st. flounders
26	st. mixed fish		

*Weight=13,424 lbs.*

Total weight of food including diseased and unsound meat and other food found to be unfit for human consumption:—

*137 tons 11 cwt. 75 lbs.*

Certificates issued during the year in respect of unsound meat and other foods numbered 3,975.

**Milk Supply.** The following are details of the number of Distributors and Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. Also the number of licences granted during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Distributors on Register	..	..	..	..	..	19
Dairies on Register	..	..	..	..	..	14
Pasteuriser's Licences	..	..	..	..	..	8
Premises licensed for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk						15
Premises licensed for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	..					17
Supplementary licences to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk						3
Supplementary licences to deal in Pasteurised Milk	..					3
Supplementary licences to deal in Sterilised Milk	..					2

The dairies were visited regularly and attention given to the pasteurising plants, bottle washing machines and other equipment. 45 washed bottles were taken from dairies and tested for sterility, all were classed as satisfactory.

329 samples of milk were submitted for chemical examination to the Public Analyst, the average fat content of the 315 samples which were found to be genuine was 3.87%. Practically all the milk sold in the Borough is designated.

The following 198 samples of designated milk were examined at the Public Health Laboratory:—

Tuberculin Tested (Certified) or (Farm Bottled)	..	11
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	..	2
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) .. .. .	..	4
Pasteurised .. .. .	..	181

With the exception of one sample of pasteurised milk which failed to pass the phosphatase test all the samples satisfied the prescribed conditions.

**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.** 6 licences to slaughter and stun animals were granted during the year.

**Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934.** No known infringement of the Regulations occurred during the year.

**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.** During the year 20 samples were taken. 9 samples were found to be unsatisfactory chiefly by reason of excesses beyond the limits of variation prescribed by the Regulations. The manufacturers or the Inspectors of the areas where the goods were prepared were communicated with.

**Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.** On May 25th, 1951, Orders made under the Merchandise Marks Act, relating to the marking on sale of certain articles of imported food including raw apples and tomatoes, again became law. The orders had been suspended during the war years. The provisions of these orders were brought to the notice of the trades concerned. The opportunity was taken in calling the attention of market traders and fruit hawkers to their obligations under the byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

**Ice Cream.** Like its predecessor the summer of 1951, proved to be disappointing to the ice cream trader. There is no doubt that outdoor sales of ice cream can be severely affected by inclement weather, but it remains doubtful if the overall sales of ice cream are greatly diminished by an indifferent summer period.



This view is supported by the fact that the number of local retail vendors of ice cream continued to increase throughout the year. The Council approved of the registration of 77 new vendors during the year. No new manufacturers were registered but two premises were approved for the wholesale storage of ice cream. The state of the Ice Cream Register at the end of the year is given in the following table:—

Type of Registration	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Manufacturers ..	46	51	31	26	23
Vendors .. ..	83	127	302	400	471
Wholesale Storage	2	2	3	8	7
TOTALS	131	180	336	434	501

In January, 1951, the Minister, by statutory instrument, appointed the 1st March of that year as the date on which the requirements relating to the installation of thermometers in ice cream manufacturing plants should come into operation. These requirements were originally contained in the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947, but were deferred by reason of the difficulty of obtaining such equipment. The Minister took the opportunity of issuing a concurrent circular giving guidance on the siting and fitting of these thermometers. Local manufacturers were advised in detail as to the manner in which the regulations would be enforced. The 1st March, 1951, also marked the coming into operation of a standard for ice cream. This standard, which requires at least 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. milk solids other than fat, has been largely based upon recommendations made by the Food Standards Committee. It is regarded as an interim one; if and when supplies become more plentiful there is every reason to anticipate the introduction of an improved standard.

The introduction of a standard has been received generally with some degree of satisfaction. This is probably true of the trade as well as of local authorities, but in operation it would appear to have resulted in a uniformly higher standard and an increase in the average percentage fat of all samples taken. It can therefore be said to have eliminated the tendency on the part of some manufacturers to eke out their supplies by reducing the chemical standard. It may be permitted to observe with some regret that the practicability of introducing a bacteriological standard seems to be as remote as

ever. It is probable that almost everyone associated with ice cream manufacture would be glad to see a standard of this nature capable of ready application, if only for the reason that without it there is no yard stick with which to measure the efficiency with which the Heat Treatment Regulations are applied in the making of ice cream, other than the Methylene Blue Test.

During the year 88 samples of ice cream were taken, of which 85 were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test. The results of the bacterial examinations were eminently satisfactory, for 81 of the samples (or 95.3 per cent.) were found to fall into provisional grades 1 or 2. This left only 4 (or 4.7 per cent.) in unsatisfactory grades.

Chemical examination of the samples was no less satisfactory. The average fat content was 10.44 per cent. and the average total solids 34.46 per cent. The highest recorded fat content was 17.3 per cent. and the lowest 5.1. Other chemical tests were made as follows, the average in each case being indicated in parentheses:—

Ash (0.77), Ash soluble in water (0.38), Sucrose (12.4).

In accordance with custom samples of ice cream manufactured inside the Borough and retailed outside it were taken by neighbouring authorities and the results notified. 23 such samples were the subject of reports, 19 of which were bacterially satisfactory. The remaining 4 were in provisional grade 3 and were the subject of careful investigation as to the reasons leading to their poor condition on sampling. Similar investigations were of course made in the case of the 4 local samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.

88 samples were examined chemically with the following results:—

Fat content %	Heat Treated	Cold Mix	Total samples examined	% 1951	% 1950
Below 2.5 ..	—	—	—	—	1.45
2.5 to 4.0 ..	—	—	—	—	4.35
4.0 to 5.0 ..	—	—	—	—	2.90
5.0 to 7.0 ..	1	4	5	5.68	13.04
7.0 to 10.0 ..	30	2	32	36.36	26.09
10.0 to 12.0 ..	27	1	28	31.82	23.19
12 and over ..	23	—	23	26.14	28.98
	81	7	88	100.00	100.00

Average fat content 1951=8.96

Average fat content 1950=9.7



86 samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist with the following results:—

	Samples examined	% 1951	% 1950
Provisional Grade 1 .. ..	72	83.72	76.47
Provisional Grade 2 .. ..	9	10.47	17.65
Provisional Grade 3 .. ..	3	3.49	1.47
Provisional Grade 4 .. ..	2	2.32	4.41
	86	100.00	100.00

**Sampling—Food and Drugs Act, 1938.** During the year 853 samples were taken for analysis. The table below shows the number of each article taken and whether satisfactory or otherwise.

A summary of the unsatisfactory samples together with the action taken also follows:—

No. of sample taken	Article	S. *	N.S. *	No. of sample taken	Article	S. *	N.S. *
3	Aspirin tablets	13	—	88	Ice Cream	85	3
1	Bacon	1	—	2	Lard	2	—
1	Beans (Canned)	1	—	4	Malted Milk Products	4	—
7	Baking Powder	7	—	12	Margarine	12	—
3	Barley Crystals	3	—	1	Mayonnaise	1	—
1	Batter Mixture	1	—	329	Milk	315	14
3	Beer	3	—	6	Milk (canned)	6	—
6	Bicarbonate of Soda	6	—	9	Mustard	9	—
6	Biscuits	6	—	3	Ointment, Sulphur	3	—
3	Biscuits, Chocolate	3	—	12	Olive Oil	12	—
6	Bismuth Tablets	6	—	3	Onions, pickled	3	—
1	Blackcurrant Syrup	1	—	7	Paste, fish	7	—
2	Butter	11	1	5	Paste, meat	5	—
6	Cake Flour Mixture	6	—	16	Pastries	16	—
6	Camphorated Oil	6	—	18	Peas, canned	16	2
6	Castor Oil	6	—	3	Peanut butter	3	—
9	Cereals	9	—	2	Pepper flavour compound	2	—
2	Cheese	12	—	1	Pepper, white	1	—
6	Cocoa	6	—	9	Potato Crisps	9	—
6	Coffee and Chicory Essence	6	—	5	Saccharine Tablets	5	—
1	Colourings (Culinary)	1	—	5	Salad Cream	5	—
4	Compound Liquorice Powder	3	1	3	Salt	3	—
0	Cooking Fat	10	—	2	Sandwich Spread	—	2
6	Curry Powder	6	—	9	Sauce	9	—
3	Custard Powder	3	—	10	Sausages, Beef	7	3
9	Herbs, dried	3	—	10	Sausages, Pork	5	5
6	Eastons Syrup	8	1	1	Sausage Meat, Pork	1	—
3	Egg	5	1	1	Seidlitz Powder	—	1
3	Epsom Salts	3	—	6	Soft Drinks (Carbonated)	6	—
3	Fish Cakes	3	—	14	Soup (Canned)	11	3
5	Flavourings (Culinary)	3	—	6	Strained Foods (canned)	6	—
9	Flour, Self-raising	5	—	1	Stuffing	1	—
3	Foods unlabelled (canned)	18	1	6	Sweets	6	—
7	Gelatine, edible	—	3	1	Synthetic Cream	1	—
3	Glauber Salts	5	2	1	Spaghetti (canned)	1	—
5	Golden Raising Powder	2	1	7	Tartaric Acid	5	2
1	Halibut liver oil Capsules	5	—	1	Vegetables (canned)	1	—
3	Health Salts	1	—	10	Vinegar	9	1
3	Honey	3	—	12	Vitamin Capsules	12	—
		3	—	1	Yeast, Dried	1	—

Note: \*\*\*N.S.,'' Not satisfactory      \*\*\*S'' Satisfactory



## SUMMARY OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

<i>No. of Sample in Register</i>	<i>Informal or Formal</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Result of Analysis and Remarks</i>
257	I.	Butter	Extraneous water. On investigation it was found that the shopkeeper placed his wooden butter pats in water to prevent adhesion. Warning given.
436	I.	Compound Liquorise Powder	Deficient in sulphur. Subsequent formal sample genuine.
274	I.	Herbs, dried	Sand in excess. Manufacturer communicated with.
198	I.	Easton's Syrup	Deteriorated and incorrectly labelled. Stock withdrawn by the manufacturer.
132	I.	Flour, Selfraising	Deficient in CO <sup>2</sup> . Shop visited. nothing found to account for deficiency. Further sample genuine.
81	I.	Foods, Canned, unlabelled	Proceedings taken under the labelling of Food Order, 1951. A fine of £2 was imposed.
82	I.		
83	I.		
224	I.	Gelatine, edible	Excess Zinc, subsequent formal sample No. 287.
287	F.	Gelatine, edible	Excess Zinc. Vendor communicated with. Stock withdrawn
160	I.	Glauber Salts	Excess Sodium Sulphate. Vendor communicated with. Stock withdrawn
412	I.	Ice Cream	Deficiency in non fatty milk solids. Samples from different vendors supplied by the same manufacturer. Manufacturer communicated with. Subsequent samples satisfactory
415	I.	Ice Cream	
515	I.	Ice Cream	Deficient in non fatty milk solids. Manufacturer communicated with.
280	I.	Milk	Deficient in fat. These samples are from various consignments of churn sent by farmers. The average fat content for the whole consignment in each case was satisfactory.
314	I.		
315	I.		
316	I.		
321	I.		
384	I.		
385	I.		
405	I.		
410	I.		
468	I.		
491	I.		
496	I.		
583	I.		
767	I.		

147	I.	Peas, canned	Deficient in salt. Vendor communicated with.
119	I.	Peas, canned	Imported article. Excess of salt, deficient in sugar. No action
220 221	I. I.	Sandwich Spread ,, ,,	Improper label. Stock withdrawn by vendor
459	I.	Sausages, beef	10.4% deficient in meat. Manufacturer communicated with
462	I.	Sausages, beef	15.4% deficient in meat. Subsequent formal sample genuine. Manufacturer communicated with
845	F.	Sausages, beef	4.4% deficient in meat. Manufacturer communicated with
456	I.	Sausages, pork	20.6% deficient in meat. Formal sample taken. See sample 528
528	F.	Sausages, pork	30.6% deficient in meat. Proceedings taken. A fine of £5 was imposed
457	I.	Sausages, pork	5.5% deficient in meat. Manufacturer cautioned
843	F.	Sausages, pork	16.3% deficient in meat. Proceedings instituted by the Town Clerk were withdrawn after Defending Counsel raised a technical point in the service of the summons.
848	F.	Sausages, pork	4.1% deficient in meat. Vendor communicated with
115	I.	Seidlitz Powder	Deficient in tartaric acid. Vendor communicated with. Stock withdrawn from sale. Letter received from the manufacturer who is to cease production
72	I.	Soup, canned	Ambiguous label. The manufacturers claimed that this product was not a "Cream Soup" for which there is a recommended standard. Matter reported to the Ministry of Food
68 149	I. I.	Soup, canned	Imported article. Deficient in fat. Importers and Ministry of Food communicated with
207	I.	Tartaric Acid	Failed B.P. Lead Test—see Formal Sample 402.

402	F.	Tartaric Acid	Failed B.P. Lead Test. Bismuth present. Vendor communicated with. Stock withdrawn
487	I.	Vinegar	Labelling offence. Manufacturer communicated with. Label amended

The following articles of food were submitted for examination for the information of the Food Inspectors:—

<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Reason</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	Canned Chicken	Inspected at request of vendor	Nothing abnormal found
1	Canned Tomatoes	ditto	ditto
1	Canned Luncheon meat	ditto	ditto
1	Canned Brawn	ditto	ditto
1	Sardines	ditto	ditto
1	Jam	ditto	ditto
1	Sausage meat	ditto	ditto
2	Canned Fruit	ditto	Excess tin. Stock condemned
2	Processed Cheese	ditto	Mouldy. Stock condemned
2	Cake mixture	ditto	Mites present. Stock condemned
2	Pudding mixture	ditto	Mites present. Stock condemned
1	Dried Milk	ditto	Mould spores present. Condemned
3	Canned Tomato Pulp	ditto	Excess tin. Stock condemned
1	Sweetened Fat	Inspected after recovery by the Police	Rancid. Condemned



1	Peanut Butter	After complaint	Nothing abnormal found
1	Margarine	ditto	ditto
1	Honey	ditto	ditto
1	Pepper	ditto	ditto
2	Cooked Sausages	ditto	ditto
2	Blanc Mange Powder	ditto	ditto
1	Canned Ham	ditto	ditto
1	Crumpets	ditto	ditto
2	Milk	ditto	ditto
1	Cooked Sausages	ditto	Small pieces of china present weighing 0.09 grammes. Factory visited. Warning given.
1	Baked Beans	ditto	Sour. Article replaced by vendor
1	Canned Peas	ditto	ditto
1	Cream Filled Cake	ditto	ditto
2	Cream Filled Biscuits	ditto	Signs of beetle infestation. Shop visited. Box of imported biscuits condemned.
1	Wrapped Cut Loaf	ditto	Mouldy. Bakery visited. Loaf replaced
1	Tea & Sugar	ditto	Complaint that the tea had an abnormal colour & taste when brewed. The sample submitted as sugar was found to be washing soda. Shop visited. No evidence that the shopkeeper was at fault
1	Processed Cheese	ditto	Crystals of Calcium Tartrate present. Harmless
1	Canned Spaghetti	ditto	Black specks complained of were found to be pepper

**The Shops Act, 1950.** During the year 722 visits were made under this Act. In the course of these visits 131 verbal warnings were given in respect of various contraventions, principally those relating to the employment of assistants. Of the total number of visits made 72 were made on Sundays following complaints received regarding illegal Sunday trading.

During the year no cases were found of excessive hours being worked by young persons, nor were assistants' hours generally productive of any trouble to the department. The Act however is still confusing and difficult to administer in view of the large number of exemptions and exceptions to some of its main provisions. The mixed shop is a fruitful source of difficulty in this respect, particularly in relation to half-day closing and Sunday trading. Explanation of the intricacies of the Act in some of these cases is apt to occupy more time than the visit is worth. Some simplification of the Act would be of assistance to both the shopkeeper and the officials responsible for administration.

## **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1937**

### **FOOD PREMISES**

**Fried Fish Shops, Restaurants, etc.** Considerable attention was given throughout the year to the implementation of the Food and Drugs Act in its application to premises where food is prepared and sold to the public. In particular, restaurants came in for a great deal of attention. A complete survey of these premises was commenced during the latter part of 1950 and was completed in January, 1951.

There were 129 premises of this kind included in the survey, the results of which were made the subject of a special report to the Borough Council. Some interesting figures emerged from this report. It was found that the number of persons employed in these places amounted to 680 females and 88 males and that the total seating accommodation for customers was 6,034. This latter figure is perhaps not over-great for the population of the town. The condition of the restaurants was generally fairly good. For example, in point of cleanliness and state of repair only 25 per cent. gave grounds for criticism. The facilities provided for staffs were fairly good, 79 per cent. of the sanitary conveniences being satisfactory and 60 per cent. of the washing facilities. Special attention was given to washing-up arrangements and it was found necessary to complain of less than 20 per cent. of these arrangements.



Following the survey a written notice was sent in every case where faults or defects were noted. Apart from this survey a total of 579 visits have been made to restaurants, a great many of these being follow-ups of notices.

Fried fish shops received 67 visits, and other visits under the Act were made to ice cream premises and bakehouses, reference to which is made elsewhere in this report.

In all this work the need for the constant promulgation of the principles of good food hygiene has been kept in mind. It is the practice to point the moral wherever possible, very often by reference to matters which are not the subject of statutory enactment. Short talks on personal or food hygiene have frequently been given to the staffs of food premises. The byelaws which were made in 1950 under Section 15 of the Act have also been found of considerable use, particularly in enabling a more detailed supervision to be kept on food preparation rooms. Steps were taken under the byelaws to check the practice of used newspapers being bought from children by the proprietors of food shops for the purpose of wrapping their goods. This practice is reprehensible and, notwithstanding the current difficulties in obtaining suitable wrapping paper, shopkeepers were asked to discourage it. The response appeared to be satisfactory.

Co-operation with the local Food Executive Committee was maintained throughout the year. Applications for catering licences which are received by that Committee are referred to this department in order that an inspection may be made of the premises in question. The Food Executive Committee, in the case of an adverse report from this department may withhold the issue of a licence until the premises are approved. In addition, applications for licences for the purpose of operating catering vehicles were made in 5 cases and all the vehicles involved were approved by the department.

The number of fixed premises approved was 32. 4 were not approved.

**Hairdressers' Premises.** Section 53 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1937, requires that all hairdressers' premises should be registered by the Borough Council. Bye-laws made under the same section are in force in respect of these premises. A copy of these bye-laws must be exhibited in every registered premises.

79 visits were made under the bye-laws and in respect of registration procedure. Other visits were made under the provisions of the Shops Act. In general the standard in hairdressers' premises has been found to be a good one.



**Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.** The duties of this Department are restricted to the supervision of the sale of poisons in part 2 of the Poisons List in shops other than chemists and pharmacists. The principal pre-occupation imposed by these duties is concerned with the sale of listed poisons in food shops. This generally takes the form of household disinfectants falling within the poisons schedule and commonly sold by grocers and general shops. Supervision is also called for in the case of such premises as seedsmen and hardware merchants, some of whom retail poisonous weed-killers or agricultural insecticides.

107 visits have been made under the provisions of the Act, in the course of which 6 verbal warnings were given for contraventions.

## THE SOUTHAMPTON AND DISTRICT CLEAN FOOD GUILD

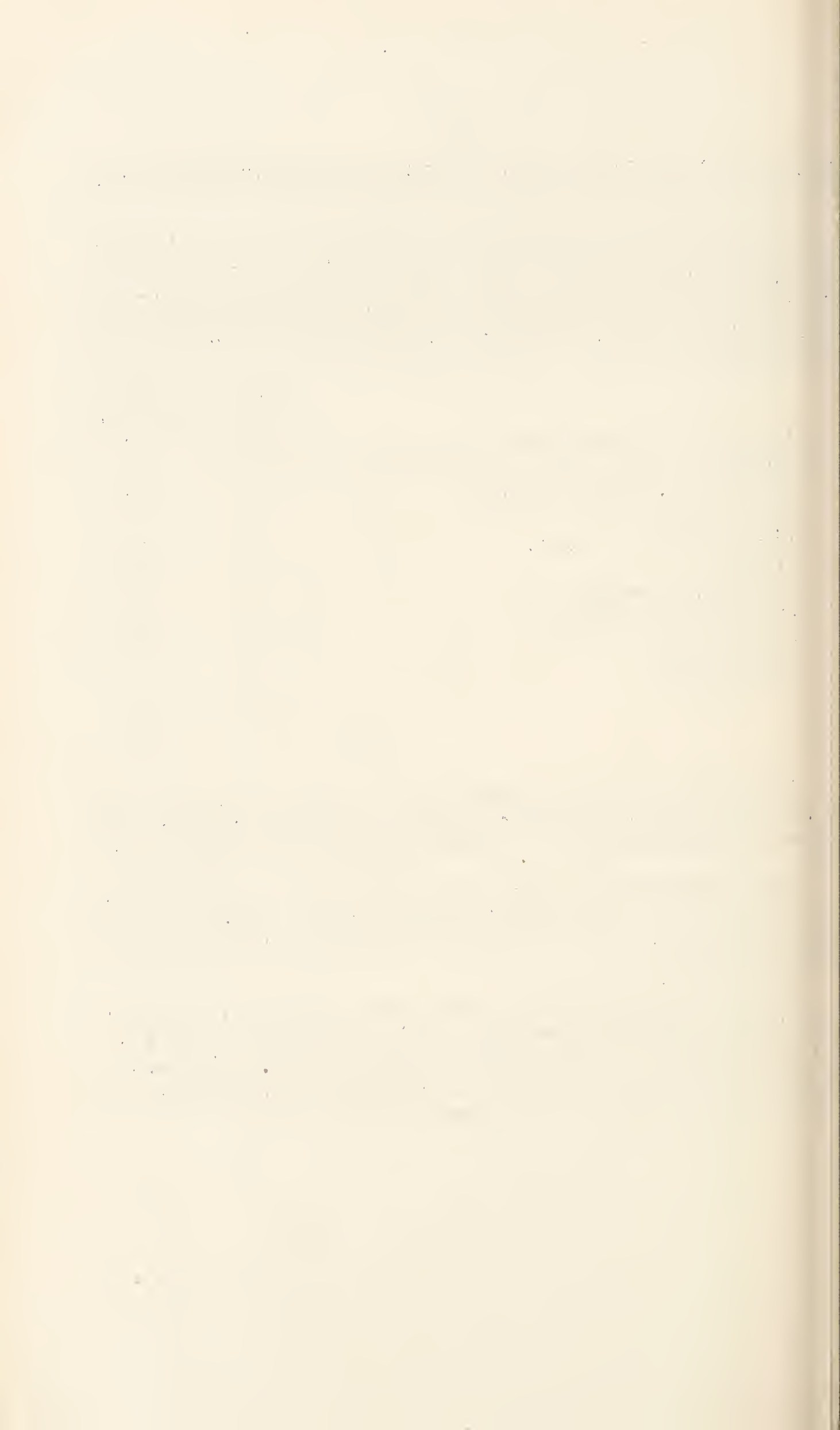
This Guild is an independent organization of local food traders. It is run by an Executive Committee, on which is represented most of the Food Trade Associations, the Local Trades Council, the Borough Council and the Health Department. It continued in active operation throughout the year, at the close of which the membership position was as follows:—

				<i>Trader</i>	<i>Shop</i>
				<i>Members</i>	<i>Premises</i>
Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	8	32
Butchers	..	..	..	14	38
Grocers and General Shops	..	..	..	17	42
Sweet Shops	..	..	..	2	2
Fishmongers and Friers	..	..	..	10	13
Dairies	..	..	..	4	17
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	4	7
Catering Establishments	..	..	..	34	42
Chain Stores	..	..	..	2	2
Greengrocers	..	..	..	1	5
				<hr/>	<hr/>
			Totals ..	96	206
				<hr/>	<hr/>

The Guild receives no subsidy and is entirely self-supporting. In spite of its limited financial resources it entered an exhibit in the Festival of Britain Carnival as a means of publicity and propaganda.

During September a Clean Food Exhibition on modest lines was arranged. By the courtesy of the Borough Council it was staged in the Entrance Hall of the Civic Centre and was a thoroughly worthwhile effort.

Acknowledgments must be made of the interest and assistance given by the Worshipful the Mayor and the members of the Port and Public Health Committee of the Council, not only in the general progress of the Guild but also for their generous provision of facilities for the holding of meetings and other events,





COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE  
HEALTH

OF THE  
PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

For the Year 1951

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*

TO THE

*County Borough and Port of Southampton*

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## MEMBERS OF PORT AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,  
(COUNCILLOR MRS. M. CUTLER, O.B.E., J.P.)

Chairman:

ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH

ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH.  
ALDERMAN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P.  
ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS  
ALDERMAN W. LEWIS  
ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY  
COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER  
COUNCILLOR J. BOYLE  
COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS  
COUNCILLOR MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE  
COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD

## CHIEF AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE SOUTHAMPTON PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

- \*H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
Port Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer of Health.
- \*W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical  
Officer of Health.
- \*R. L. VANCE, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.  
Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical  
Officer of Health.
- \*S. T. DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical  
Officer of Health.

\*Also acts as Medical Inspector of Aliens.

C. P. C. PARKER, Cert R.S.I., Cert Naval Architecture, Cert. Meat  
and Foods. Chief Port Health Inspector.



## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

During the year 1,543 vessels and 67 flying-boats from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 1,189 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival, 788 coastwise vessels were visited and 182 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total of visits and re-visits made to vessels from foreign ports and coastwise was 3,769.

2,001 sanitary inspections of vessels were made, 595 nuisances or defects were ascertained on 316 vessels.

During the year 248 samples of drinking water were taken from 66 vessels and examined bacteriologically; and 34 samples of drinking water were taken from 22 vessels and examined chemically.

The number of passengers disembarked at the Port during the year (not including members of H.M. Forces or Government sponsored civilian passengers) was 268,929. The number of passengers embarked at the port was 311,160.

The number of aliens coming under the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens was 53,498. The number of aliens subjected to a detailed medical inspection was 538, 1 of whom was refused permission to land on medical grounds.

The amount of foodstuffs landed at the docks was 430,150 tons. The amount of food condemned was 70 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs 19 lbs.

67,110 troops and military passengers were disembarked from 77 transports.

The Health Control at the Southampton Marine Airport has continued to be operated by the Council on behalf of the Minister of Health, who is the responsible Authority under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1950.

During 1951, 67 flying-boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 1,466.

The Council also operated the Health Control at the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport on behalf of the Minister of Health.

None of the five conventional diseases (Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and local typhus) was landed in the Port, and no vessel reported having landed a case at other ports before arriving at Southampton.

During the year 317 vessels which anchored in Southampton Water, or berthed at the Hamble and Fawley Oil jetties, were boarded from the Port Health Launch.

Under the Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945, 195 Deratisation Exemption Certificates and 11 Deratisation Certificates were issued to foreign-going vessels.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, which came into operation 1st October, 44 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to vessels employed in coastwise trade.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Port and Public Health Committee for their support and also the various Government and Port Officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



*Port Medical Officer.*

# LIMITS OF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY AREA

There is no change in the area defined in the report for 1950.

## I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1951

TABLE "A"

	Number	Net Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious diseases on board
			By the Medical Officer	By the Port Health Insp'tor			
FROM FOREIGN							
Steamers ..	1,592	8,204,328	513	508	139	110	112
Motor ..	834	2,631,313	145	377	40	30	56
Sailing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flying-boats ..	73	—	9	58	—	—	2
Total .. ..	2,499	10,835,641	667	943	179	140	170
FROM COASTWISE							
Steamers ..	1,800	1,019,627	—	406	95	72	7
Motor ..	9,263	1,897,630	—	382	42	26	—
Sailing ..	136	11,968	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flying-boats ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	11,199	2,929,225	—	788	137	98	7
Total Foreign and Coastwise ..	13,698	13,764,866	*	1,731	316	238	177

NOTE\*—Of the 667 vessels visited by the Medical Officer, 25 were boarded by the Medical Officer alone, and 642 were boarded by both Medical Officer and Port Health Inspector.



## II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT

TABLE " B "

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1951

Number of Passengers	PLACES OUT OF EUROPE				Conti- nent of Europe	Channel Islands	Trans- migrants
	1st Class	2nd Class	Tourist	3rd Class			
Inwards ..	41,974	28,167	57,425	2,151	57,396	102,088	Nil
Outwards ..	46,846	42,746	89,658	3,418	53,985	106,986	Nil

The following table, compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of Docks and Inland Waterways Executive, Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passenger traffic during 1951.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Passengers Inward</i>	<i>Passengers Outward</i>
Australia and New Zealand ..	12,340	14,679
Canada .. .. .	7,790	14,436
Channel Islands .. ..	96,279	98,961
China .. .. .	2,688	7,596
Cruises .. .. .	14,021	14,392
Dutch East Indies .. ..	1,176	2,280
Far East .. .. .	75	148
France .. .. .	42,446	41,835
Germany .. .. .	1,132	851
Holland .. .. .	390	583
India .. .. .	452	1,699
Middle East .. .. .	1,348	716
Poland .. .. .	876	40
South Africa .. .. .	23,650	26,644
South America and West Indies ..	4,142	4,976
United States of America .. ..	59,993	81,119
Miscellaneous .. .. .	131	205
Total ..	268,929	311,160

These figures for inward and outward traffic do not include members of H.M. Armed Forces, or Government-sponsored civilian passengers.

During 1951, 77 calls were made by transports which landed 67,110 military passengers and troops. One hospital ship arrived from Korea, and disembarked 42 patients.

**Cargo Traffic.** Details were given in the 1950 report. In 1951, 238 oil tankers arrived in the Authority's area from foreign ports, the majority from Ras Tanuar, Sidon and Curacao.

# MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

ANNUAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspectors	Number subjected to detail examination by the Medical Inspectors	Certificates issued				Trans-migrants
				Unsound mind or mentally defective	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious disease	Landing necessary for adequate medical examination	
(a) Total number of aliens landing in the Port ..	53,422	52,382	537	5	—	3	6	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer ..	76	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
(c) Transmigrants ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total aliens arriving ..	53,498	52,382	538	6	—	3	6	—

83

Total number of vessels carrying alien passengers 695  
 Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspectors, 572



### III. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

See report for 1950.

#### ANALYSIS OF SHIPS' DRINKING WATER

During the year 248 samples of drinking water were taken from 66 vessels and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, and 34 samples of drinking water were taken from 22 vessels and submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination.

On analysis 24 samples examined bacteriologically were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ships' supplies. The samples examined chemically were found to be satisfactory.

In all cases where the results of analysis revealed a contaminated water, further investigation was made and remedial measures were prescribed to the masters, owners or agents of the vessels concerned.

The following tables show the results of the examinations made.

#### Bacteriological Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
66	248	217	4	10	17	8	24	224

#### Chemical Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of Samples taken	Nitrites			Pronounced metallic contamination	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Trace	1-2 p.p.m.	Over 2 p.p.m.			
22	34	14	—	—	—	—	34

### IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS 1933 AND 1945

The arrangements mentioned in the 1950 report were not changed in 1951.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1951, the following messages were received from incoming vessels:—

(a) Direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
(b) Through Agents	..	..	..	..	..	..	82

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE LANDED FROM VESSELS

TABLE " C "

Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of vessels concerned	Average number of cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	4	—	4	3.6
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	—	2	0.6
Chickenpox.. ..	28	4	24	16.2
Diphtheria .. ..	—	3	2	2.2
Dengue Fever .. ..	—	—	—	0.6
Dysentery .. ..	1	—	1	10.4
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	—	—	—	4.0
Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	—	0.4
Gastro Enteritis .. ..	4	—	2	4.2
German Measles .. ..	—	2	1	2.0
Glandular Fever .. ..	—	—	—	2.0
Infective Hepatitis.. ..	3	1	4	17.4
Influenza .. ..	5	4	8	4.0
Leprosy .. ..	—	2	2	0.4
Malaria .. ..	—	—	—	13.0
Measles .. ..	16	1	13	21.6
Mumps .. ..	14	3	12	8.6
Pharyngitis .. ..	2	—	2	1.4
Pneumonia .. ..	7	2	9	17.6
Polioencephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	0.4
Pyrexia .. ..	3	3	6	6.8
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	—	2.4
Small pox .. ..	—	—	—	0.8
Tonsillitis .. ..	8	4	11	12.4
Tuberculosis .. ..	82	3	40	110.2
Typhus Fever .. ..	—	—	—	0.2
Venereal Disease .. ..	3	5	4	19.8
Whooping Cough ..	6	—	3	5.2
Total .. ..	188	37	*	—

\*Number of vessels concerned was 122

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE, BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL

TABLE " D "

Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of vessels concerned	Average number of cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	3	—	3	1.4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	1.2
Chickenpox .. ..	2	1	3	5.4
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	0.6
Dysentery .. ..	—	—	—	0.6
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	1	—	1	1.0
Gastro Enteritis .. ..	1	—	1	0.4
German Measles .. ..	—	—	—	2.0
Infective Hepatitis.. ..	—	—	—	0.4
Influenza .. ..	—	—	—	0.4
Leprosy .. ..	1	—	1	0.0
Malaria .. ..	—	—	—	2.6
Measles .. ..	4	—	4	5.4
Mumps .. ..	2	—	2	2.2
Pneumonia .. ..	—	—	—	2.0
Polioencephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	0.6
Pyrexia .. ..	—	—	—	0.0
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	—	0.6
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	1.2
Tonsillitis .. ..	—	—	—	0.4
Tuberculosis .. ..	—	1	1	3.0
Typhus Fever .. ..	1	—	1	0.0
Venereal Diseases .. ..	—	—	—	0.0
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	1.2
Total .. ..	15	2	*	—

\* Number of vessels concerned was 17.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reported on Vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton  
during the 10 years, 1942-1951

Disease	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	—	1	1	1	4	3	1	—	2	2
Cholera .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox .. ..	1	1	11	11	41	18	31	36	35	56
Diphtheria .. ..	1	—	8	2	6	2	4	3	—	6
Dysentery .. ..	—	—	—	18	53	27	24	5	22	9
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	—	—	—	4	7	11	7	4	3	1
Measles .. ..	—	—	1	38	610	46	50	67	42	75
Mumps .. ..	—	2	5	20	31	24	31	16	17	32
Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	1	9	8	8	5	6	8
Plague .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	1	32	2	3	2	7	2	4
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	8	1	2	—	—	—
Tuberculosis .. ..	3	—	7	136	309	149	105	102	68	93
Typhus Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	4	15	17	4	8	1	9
Yellow Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## DEATHS AT SEA

Forty-four deaths at sea were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton.

Accidents ..	2	Heart Diseases ..	25
Cancer .. ..	1	Tuberculosis ..	1
Gastro Enteritis ..	1	Other Diseases ..	14

## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year:—

Disease	How dealt with							
	Total cases reported	Removed to hospitals or nursing homes	Removed to Naval or Military hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at Sea	Convalescent on arrival
Abscesses .. ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Accidents .. ..	51	20	5	—	8	15	2	1
Appendicitis .. ..	24	17	—	—	3	3	—	1
Arthritis .. ..	8	4	1	—	1	1	—	1
Bronchitis .. ..	19	7	3	1	2	6	—	—
Cancer .. ..	8	4	1	—	1	1	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox .. ..	56	10	—	3	9	22	—	12
Diarrhoea .. ..	34	—	—	—	6	1	—	27
Dermatitis .. ..	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Diphtheria .. ..	6	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Duodenal Ulcer .. ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	7
Food Poisoning .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis .. ..	10	1	—	—	3	3	1	2
German Measles .. ..	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Glandular Fever .. ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Heart Disease .. ..	58	18	2	—	1	10	25	2
Infective Hepatitis .. ..	7	—	1	—	2	3	—	1
Influenza .. ..	24	5	—	—	13	4	—	2
Leprosy .. ..	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. ..	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Measles .. ..	75	6	—	4	10	11	—	44
Mental Disorders .. ..	56	34	3	—	5	14	—	—
Mumps .. ..	32	4	1	2	2	12	—	11
Nephritis .. ..	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Paralysis .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Pharyngitis .. ..	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Pleurisy .. ..	6	3	—	—	1	1	—	1
Pneumonia .. ..	17	6	1	—	4	2	—	4
Poliomyelitis .. ..	8	2	—	3	1	2	—	—
Pyrexia .. ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Tonsillitis .. ..	19	5	2	—	5	5	—	2
Tuberculosis .. ..	93	31	40	—	7	14	1	—
Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases .. ..	20	—	—	—	12	8	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	9	3	1	—	—	2	—	3
Other Diseases .. ..	178	64	7	1	20	58	14	14
TOTAL ..	880	264	68	19	126	206	44	153

## TRACING OF CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN

During the year the following notifications were sent to the local Federation Medical Officer for follow up:—

Tuberculous D.B.S. arriving on vessels:—

Deck Department	..	..	..	..	..	5
Stewards' Department	..	..	..	..	..	7
Engine Room Department	..	..	..	..	..	3

Contacts of tuberculosis among crew on vessels arriving:—

Deck Department	..	..	—	} 29 contacts of five cases notified.
Laundry Department	..	..	—	
Stewards' Department	..	15		
Engine Room Department	..	14		

Enquiries are made on all vessels boarded in the port, and masters and surgeons have been most co-operative in this matter.

## V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

The general measures were detailed in the report for 1950.

During the year, one vessel entering the port was fumigated owing to the prevalence of rats on board.

Fumigations for which deratisation certificates were issued totalled 11; the fumigant used being HCN Liquid 5, HCN in Absorbent 4, and Liquid HCN and HCN in Absorbent 2. After these fumigations 23 rats were found on 3 vessels.

The systematic measures which are carried out for the destruction of rats, referred to in the previous report, resulted in 610 rats being caught (274 on vessels and 336 on shore). 6,810 poison baits were laid in the dock areas of which 1,979 were reported by the rat-catcher to be taken.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under the above Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, which came into operation 1st October, 1951, made it the duty of a local authority to secure so far as practicable that any vessel in their district which is not a sea-going ship is kept free from rats and mice.

Since the Order came into operation, the Port Health Authority has, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, carried out the inspection of vessels trading within the limits of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man, and has, after such inspections issued the appropriate Rodent Control Certificate.

During the period 1st October, 1951, to 31st December, 1951, 14 Rodent Control Certificates were issued by this Authority. The period of validity of certificates granted under the Order is four months from the date of issue.



## RATS DESTROYED

(1) ON VESSELS

TABLE "E"

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black .. ..	32	12	24	7	29	33	21	34	29	29	14	10	274
Brown .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined ..	32	12	24	7	29	33	21	34	29	29	14	10	274
Infected with Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison Baits Laid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison Baits Taken ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## RATS DESTROYED

(2) IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES

TABLE "F"

Number of rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black .. ..	15	14	7	6	25	—	9	21	42	10	—	2	151
Brown .. ..	8	—	7	9	23	10	32	20	24	34	12	6	185
Species not recorded ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined ..	23	14	14	15	48	10	41	41	66	44	12	8	336
Infected with Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison Baits Laid ..	342	284	418	376	630	680	580	750	650	700	680	720	6,810
Poison Baits Taken ..	145	128	132	119	159	173	142	189	200	213	186	193	1,979

The totals in Tables "E" and "F" include 140 bacteriologically examined

MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION ON 'PLAGUE "INFECTED" OR "SUSPECTED" VESSELS OR VESSELS FROM  
PLAGUE-INFECTED PORTS, ARRIVING IN THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1951  
TABLE "G"

Total number of such vessels arriving	Number of such vessels fumigated by S.O.2	Number of rats killed	Number of vessels fumigated by HCN	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels of which trapping, poisoning, etc., were carried out	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels on which measures of rat destruction were not carried out
39	—	—	5	11	9	20	25
Flying-boats 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR  
TABLE "H"

Net Tonnage.	Number of Ships	Number of Deratisation Certificates issued				Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
		After fumigation with		After trapping poisoning, etc.	Total		
		Zyklon B	Liquid HCN in absorbent				
Ships up to 300 tons	37	—	—	—	—	37	37
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons	49	—	2	—	2	47	49
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	78	—	4	—	9	69	78
Ships over 10,000 tons	36	—	—	—	—	36	36
TOTAL	206	—	6	5	11	195	206

## VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES

TABLE "J"

Nationality of vessel	Number inspected during 1951	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British ..	1,535	29	190	267
Other Nations	466	1	40	68

## HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES (Classification of Nuisances)

Routine inspections of crew spaces have been carried out during the year. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, defects of original construction, and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with as under.

Verbal notices to abate nuisances	..	..	..	299
Written notices served	..	..	..	1
Referred to Ministry of Transport	..	..	..	3
Letters to Owners	..	..	..	13
Total ..				316

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied.

<i>Nature of complaint</i>	<i>Defects found</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Accumulation of stagnant water, rubbish, etc.	20	17
Bunks defective or dirty .. .. .	4	2
Clothes lockers—insufficient .. .. .	1	1
Dampness (a) Condensation .. .. .	8	6
(b) Deckhead leaks .. .. .	10	7
(c) Other causes .. .. .	3	2
Doors (a) Missing .. .. .	2	—
(b) Badly fitted or defective .. .. .	8	4
Floors—defective .. .. .	9	5
Food lockers and Meat Safes (a) Defective .. .. .	7	6
(b) Insanitary .. .. .	1	1
Carried forward ..	73	51



Nature of complaint		Defects found	Complied with
Brought forward		73	51
Food preparing benches	(a) Defective .. ..	28	13
	(b) Insanitary .. ..	4	3
Food Storage—inadequate	.. ..	2	1
Fresh water tanks—defective	.. ..	5	3
Galleys, pantries, food storages, including equipment therein, insanitary or defective	.. ..	53	39
Heating—defective heaters or stoves	.. ..	12	9
Holds—dirty	.. ..	2	2
Ice Boxes—insanitary	.. ..	2	1
Infestations (a) Ants	.. ..	1	1
	(b) Bugs .. ..	5	4
	(c) Cockroaches .. ..	58	44
	(d) Crickets .. ..	1	1
	(e) Flies .. ..	6	6
	(f) Mice .. ..	7	6
	(g) Moths .. ..	2	1
	(h) Rats .. ..	9	7
	(i) Silver Fish .. ..	1	1
	(j) Weevils .. ..	2	1
Living Spaces—insanitary	.. ..	19	15
Paintwork—dirty or defective	.. ..	16	12
Ports (a) Broken glasses	.. ..	2	1
	(b) Defective frames .. ..	1	1
	(c) Other defects .. ..	6	4
Scuppers—choked	.. ..	8	6
Smoke nuisances	.. ..	2	2
Ventilation (a) Absent	.. ..	1	1
	(b) Defective or unsatisfactory .. ..	2	1
Washing facilities (a) Absent	.. ..	1	1
	(b) Showers defective .. ..	4	3
Washplaces (a) Basins defective	.. ..	8	4
	(b) Basins foul .. ..	4	4
	(c) Compartment insanitary .. ..	4	4
	(d) Pipes defective .. ..	4	3
	(e) Scuppers choked or ineffective	12	9
	(f) Water supply defective .. ..	3	2
W.Cs. (a) Compartment insanitary	.. ..	14	11
	(b) Flush defective or inadequate .. ..	27	20
	(c) Flush tanks empty .. ..	8	8
Carried forward		419	296

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>				<i>Defects Complied</i>	
<i>Brought forward</i>				<i>found</i>	<i>with</i>
				419	296
(d)	Pans choked	..	..	24	17
(e)	Pans defective	..	..	25	17
(f)	Pans foul	..	..	41	33
(g)	Scuppers choked	..	..	11	7
(h)	Seats missing or defective		..	35	23
(i)	Soil pipes defective	..	..	19	11
Other nuisances or defects				31	21
Total ..				595	435
				on 316	on 242
				vessels	vessels

Number of vessels visited, including re-visits with percentage of defects:—

Year	Vessels from Foreign	Vessels from Coastwise	Total Visits	Number found Defective	Percentage Defective
1942	612	839	1,451	145	19.70
1943	384	954	1,338	116	16.69
1944	1,509	386	1,895	147	10.60
1945	1,617	378	1,995	165	14.23
1946	1,643	547	2,190	107	10.32
1947	2,038	827	2,865	188	11.87
1948	2,554	1,124	3,678	367	16.62
1949	2,781	1,123	3,904	376	15.49
1950	2,591	1,213	3,804	357	14.50
1951	2,799	970	3,769	316	13.17

## NATIONALITY OF VESSELS VISITED

(Giving description and number found defective during 1951)  
Not including re-visits

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Flying-Boats	Total	Defective
American .. ..	156	—	—	156	1
Belgian .. ..	2	5	—	7	—
Brazilian .. ..	1	—	—	1	—
British .. ..	943	544	67	1,554	258
Costa Rica .. ..	2	1	—	3	—
Danish .. ..	7	11	—	18	—
Dutch .. ..	55	175	—	230	3
Finnish .. ..	1	1	—	2	1
French .. ..	74	16	—	90	1
German .. ..	17	12	—	29	2
Greek .. ..	6	—	—	6	5
Italian .. ..	7	2	—	9	1
Israel .. ..	1	1	—	2	—
Liberian .. ..	4	1	—	5	1
Morocco .. ..	1	—	—	1	1
Norwegian .. ..	17	89	—	106	7
Panama .. ..	110	9	—	119	29
Peruvian .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Polish .. ..	1	10	—	11	—
Portuguese .. ..	5	1	—	6	—
Swedish .. ..	13	18	—	31	1
Spanish .. ..	1	6	—	7	4
Swiss .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Syrian .. ..	1	—	—	1	1
Yugo Slav .. ..	2	—	—	2	—
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>316</b>

## VII. FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the port during the year under review was 430,150 tons, an increase over last year of more than 32 per cent.

The following items are the four principal imports, together with tonnage.

Fruit and vegetables	..	..	..	245,358
Grain, Flour, etc.	..	..	..	127,087
Provisions	..	..	..	49,914
Meat	..	..	..	7,791
<b>Total ..</b>				<b>430,150 tons</b>



Notices served during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, were as follows:—

Form “ A ” (consent to removal of unsound food) ..	28
Form “ E ” (special procedure) .. .. .	9
Certificates .. .. .	11
Export Notices .. .. .	1
Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed) ..	239
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for animal feeding or inedible purposes) .. .. .	6

## QUANTITIES OF MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND POULTRY LANDED IN THE PORT FOR THE YEAR 1951

	Countries of Origin								Total	
	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Denmark	France	Holland	South Africa	U.S.A.		Rhodesia
Beef Quarters—										
Bone in ..	62,918	20								62,938
Boneless ..	2,791									2,791
Cuts ..	38									38
Offal ..	45,133									45,133
Mutton Carcases	2,186									2,186
Lamb Carcases ..	30,847	100								30,947
Offal ..	1,068	642								1,710
Casings ..		4								4
Meat Preserves ..					699					699
Meat Canned ..	53,207	9,179	389	3,159	2,435	125	106,790			175,284
Pork—										
Boneless ..	2,093									2,093
Sides ..		30								30
Offal ..	5,203	65								5,268
Cuts ..	14,947						697			15,644
Casings ..	5							31		36
Bacon ..							12,972		4	12,976
Poultry ..	7,125	2,971								10,096
TOTALS ..	227,561	13,011	389	3,159	3,134	125	120,459	31	4	367,873

**Offal.** All offal has been subjected to a percentage examination at the time of landing and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

**Canned Goods.** The total amount of canned foods landed during the year was 853,966 packages. In general the standard of canning has been good.

The special inspection of these goods is usually arranged to coincide with the examination made by officers of H.M. Customs, as such course is found to facilitate the working of the Public Health Regulations.

**The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.** There has been no importation of milk during the year under the above Regulations.

**The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.** Under Part VI (Transport and Handling) inspection of meat-conveying vehicles has been carried out within the area, and general observations have been made during discharge of meats and meat products, aboard ships, on quayside and in cargo sheds.

## **SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS**

The following list gives particulars of some of the samples of foodstuffs submitted for analysis during the year, as provided by the Public Health (Preservatives), etc., in Food Regulations, 1925 to 1940, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of Analysis and action taken
16	Lemon Syrup	South Africa	Sulphur dioxide 550 p.p.m. Importer informed.
17	Orange Syrup	South Africa	Sulphur dioxide 850 p.p.m. Importer informed.
19	Chutney	South Africa	Sulphur dioxide 335 p.p.m. Importer informed.
20	Chutney	South Africa	Sulphur dioxide 250 p.p.m. Importer informed.
31	Canned Peeled Tomatoes	Spain	Total solids 6.9%. Copper 1.25 p.p.m. Arsenic, faint trace. Tin nil. No action. (The complete body of a small beetle was found in one of these tins).
38 } 39 } 40 }	Nectarines in Syrup (2 tins)	South Africa	Actively fermenting. 177 tins of 50 lbs. nett each surrendered by Importers for destruction.
48	Dried Peaches (Grade 1)	South Africa	Sulphur dioxide 2,250 p.p.m. Importers advised.
54	Canned Whole Tomatoes (Blown)	Guernsey	Gas consisted of 40% carbon dioxide and 40% hydrogen and saturated hydro carbons. Unfit for food. Destroyed.
56 } 57 }	Canned Pork Sausages (Blown)	South Africa	Gas consisted of about 20% carbon dioxide and 65% hydrogen and saturated hydro carbons. 1,010 tins surrendered for condemnation.



## FOOD CONDEMNED

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 70 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs.; surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Weight condemned			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Apricots .. .. .		1	1	14
Butter .. .. .				1
Carrots .. .. .	35	6	3	27
Cheese .. .. .			2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish (Canned) .. .. .				8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flour (Products) .. .. .			2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit (Canned) .. .. .	4	2	3	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Flour .. .. .		2	2	0
Fruit (Dried) .. .. .			1	6
Fruit (Pulp and Juice) .. .. .		16	3	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish .. .. .			1	12
Fish (Smoked) .. .. .				14
Fat (Cooking) .. .. .				1
Grapefruit .. .. .		1	3	2
Grapes .. .. .		4	2	16
Lemons .. .. .			2	16
Maize .. .. .	4	10	0	0
Meat .. .. .	1	18	3	25
Meat Products (Canned) .. .. .	1	5	2	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Melons .. .. .		4	2	0
Milk (Canned) .. .. .		1	1	2
Onions .. .. .	7	10	2	0
Oatmeal .. .. .		4	0	0
Oranges .. .. .	1	16	0	14
Pears .. .. .		8	0	24
Pineapples .. .. .			1	8
Plums .. .. .		4	0	10
Potatoes .. .. .	9	19	2	14
Preserves .. .. .		1	0	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rice .. .. .			1	0
Semolina .. .. .		2	0	0
Syrup .. .. .				21
Tomatoes .. .. .		13	1	23
Vegetables (Canned) .. .. .		1	2	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL .. .. .	70	1	3	19

## CONDEMNED FOOD—METHOD OF DISPOSAL

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Destroyed by burning or dumping .. .. .	68	6	2	25
For inedible purposes .. .. .	1	8	3	0
For animal food .. .. .		6	1	22
TOTAL .. .. .	70	1	3	19

## **PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934**

No infringement of the Order was observed by officers of this Authority.

## **VIII. THE PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) REGULATIONS, 1930**

During the year, no case of attempted smuggling of birds into the port was detected.

The following shows the action taken during the year under these Regulations:—

125 Parrots arrived on seventeen vessels.

1 Parrot arrived on one aircraft.

Of this number, 36 were imported under Licence of the Minister of Health, 9 were surrendered and destroyed, 5 died from natural causes and 76 were exported.

## **IX. DANGEROUS DRUGS**

Three certificates were issued under the Dangerous Drugs (3) Regulations, 1923, during the year, to enable vessels to complete the medical equipment on board.

## **X. SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORTS—HEALTH CONTROL**

The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1950, which came into force 1st February, 1950, made the Minister of Health the authority for enforcing the Regulations at National Airports.

The Borough Council at the request of the Minister has, on his behalf, continued to operate the health controls at the Marine Airport, Southampton and the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport. The health control at the Eastleigh Airport is only occasionally required, as arrivals from outside the British Isles are infrequent.

The flying-boats using the Marine Airport, have, during the year under review, been operated by the Aquila Airways Ltd., the aircraft dealt with were, with a few exceptions, on a service maintained to and from Madeira.

During the year 67 flying-boats were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority, of this number 60 arrived from Madeira, 2 arrived from Gibraltar, and 5 arrived from Middle East and Far East airports.

The number of passengers landed from flying-boats was 1,466.

### Sickness on Aircraft arriving

Sickness	No. of cases	Passengers	Crew	Removed to hospitals or institu- tions	Proceeded home	Landed at other Airports en-route to South- ampton
Broncho-Asthma	1	1	—	—	1	—
Diarrhoea ..	3	3	—	—	3	—
Elevated Temperature	2	2	—	—	2	—
Enteritis ..	2	2	—	—	2	—
Influenza ..	2	1	1	—	2	—
Ringworm ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	11	10	1	1	10	—

There is no record of any major infectious disease occurring among passengers and crew after they had arrived in this country.

### INSPECTION OF ALIENS

The number of aliens arriving by aircraft and dealt with by the Medical Inspector of Aliens is included in the annual return given in this Report.

### XI. GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF, AND OTHER STATISTICS, DURING THE YEAR 1951

Steamers (from foreign) visited .. .. .	1,021
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited .. .. .	522
Flying-boats (from foreign) visited .. .. .	67
Steamers (from coastwise) visited .. .. .	406
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited .. .. .	382
Total steam, motor and flying-boats visited .. .. .	2,398
Number of British vessels visited .. .. .	1,554
Number of British vessels re-visited .. .. .	1,171
Number of Foreign vessels visited .. .. .	844
Number of Foreign vessels re-visited .. .. .	200
Total vessels visited	2,398
Total vessels re-visited	1,371
Total .. .. .	3,769



Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition	2,082
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition	316
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign) including troops .. .. .	397,353
Number of crew arriving (from foreign) .. ..	300,408
Number of passengers arriving (from coastwise) ..	2,702
Number of crew arriving (from coastwise) .. ..	22,196
Total passengers and crew arriving (including troops)	<hr/> 722,659 <hr/>
Number of passengers landed from 17 tenders in So'ton Water .. .. .	938
Number of passengers landed from 103 tenders in Cowes Roads .. .. .	3,736
Total number of passengers landed from 120 tenders	<hr/> 4,674 <hr/>
Total number of passengers landed from 67 Flying-boats	1,466
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed from vessels .. .. .	274
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed about docks .. .. .	336
Number of rats found on 39 vessels from Plague infected ports .. .. .	31
Number of rats found on 3 flying-boats from Plague infected ports .. .. .	Nil
Number of vessels from plague-infected ports on which rat orders were served .. .. .	39